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ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. V. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868. NO. 1.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One copy one year $7 00 One copy, six months, $4 00 One copy, three months, $2 50 Single Copies, 25 cents each

ADVERTISING RATES

Half square, one time $3 00 each additional time $1 50

One square, one time $5 00 each additional time $2 00

Each additional half square and square same rate

Advertisements [illegible] half square [illegible] square

A [illegible] persons [illegible] advertisements for three, six, or twelve months

Professional or business cards inserted upon [illegible]

[illegible] job work

Terms, Invariably in advance

JOHN H MARION BENJ H WEAVER

Publishers and Proprietors

YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY

[illegible]

TERMS OF COURTS

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

[illegible]

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

[illegible] George W. Barnard

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

[illegible]

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

[illegible]

WM. J. BERRY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

[illegible]

H. W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

[illegible] Arizona

S. E. BLAIR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Office [illegible]

G. W. BARNARD,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Office [illegible]

M. R. PLATT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Office [illegible] street, Tucson, Arizona

HENRY JENKINS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Tubac Arizona Territory

G. H. OURY,

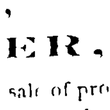
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Court House Building, Tucson Arizona

E. DARLING.

PIONEER

Drug Store.



PRESCOTT, A T

R. MEACHAM,

AUCTIONEER.

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867

☞ Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, Prescott Arizona nov2 tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to their large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott no2 tf

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact [illegible]

Good Merchantable Lumber, $60 per M.

Second Quality 30 " "

Clear Lumber 100 " "

Terms [illegible]

[illegible] NOYES, Agent

Prescott, [illegible] 17 1867

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott Arizona.

[illegible]

BUTTER, CRACKERS
CHEESE BACON
LARD PICKLES
PORK OYSTERS
LOBSTERS and other PROVISIONS

Pistols,
Powder
[illegible] Flasks
And Shot

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and [illegible] Chewing Tobacco,
Smoking Tobacco [illegible] Cigars.

[illegible] LEVI BASHFORD
[illegible] ember 17 1867

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies

MADE TO ORDER:

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c &c

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates

☞ All orders promptly attended to ☜

[illegible]19 3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash

WORMSER & CO

Prescott, September 17, 1867

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street, Corner of Carleton

Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA and is selling for cash a valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR
BACON,
LARD,
PICKLES
CRACKERS
BUTTER
COFFEE
TEA,
SUGAR
DRIED FRUIT
CANNED FRUIT
VEGETABLES MEAT FISH,
SOAP, COAL OIL CANDLES,

And a [illegible] of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also a [illegible] of

HARDWARE,
MINERS [illegible]
JOINERS TOOLS
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT LEAD FUSE and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

[illegible] Sight Drafts [illegible]

Prescott [illegible] 1867

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on

Goodwin Street, Prescott,

[illegible] of the Arizona Miner)

HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS [illegible]

GROCERIES CLOTHING
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

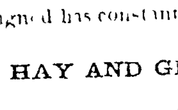
Miscellaneous Goods.

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash

Prescott Aug [illegible]

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,



Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the Lowest Rates

VETERINARY Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals always on hand, for sale or hire

JAMES D MONIHAN

Prescott, Aug 10, 1867 11 6m

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH

Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,

At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1/2 miles south of Prescott dec7

Sources of the Great Lakes.

Siliman's Journal contains a valuable and interesting paper upon the "Subteraneous sources of the waters of the great Lakes." A superficial observer would naturally suppose that these sonrces are to be sought in the thousand of lakes and streams which are found in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota—in the Wisconsin river, the Black, Chippawa, Fox and Rock rivers. The writer, however, calls attention to the fact that all the waters of the former State are tributaries of the Mississippi, and flow southward to the Gulf of Mexico, while those of the latter State that are not, likewise, discharge into the Red river at the north As corroborative of this, he further adds, that if the borders of our chain of great lakes be followed around, it will be seen that the tributaries for supplying the immense bodies of water which pours over the falls of Niagara are few in number and trivial in volume Lake Superior for instance, the largest body of fresh water in the world, with an area of 32,000 square miles, and a mean depth of 1,000 feet, receives into its bosom no rivers, and only a few insignificant streams, the largest of which are the St Louis and Ontonagon Lake Michigan also, with an area of 24,000 miles and a mean depth of 900 feet, receives its sources of supply in a few small streams flowing into it from the State of the same name Yet Lake Michigan furnishes a large proportion of the current that flows over Niagara, and thence down the St Lawrence into the ocean "Whence, then" he asks "comes this great volume and mass of water? This question he answers by showing that the crust of the earth is penetrated in all directions and at all depths by immense bodies of water The artesian wells in London furnish at the present time 12,000,000 gallons of water daily Nor does it appear that there is any considerable streams in the vicinity of that city, since the underlying beds of gravel appear to be saturated with water The wells of Grenelle and Passy, in the Paris basin, discharge from a depth of 1,000 feet below the surface 6,000,000 gallons per day thus affording strong evidence of a large underground stream at this point And the great wells at Kissingen in Bavaria, Munden in Hanover, Louisville, Kentucky and Charleston, South Carolina also furnish several millions of gallons But in addition to all this, it is well known that large rivers on the western plains suddenly disappear through fissures and chasms never again to reappear upon the surface What therefore becomes of the mass of water which is thus turned into the interior of the earth, not to speak of the immense amount of water which yearly falls upon the earth and is absorbed by the soil below the beds of rivers and streams? The crust of the earth abounds in water to unknown depths and from the nature of the [illegible] it must [illegible] its ways and courses of travel [illegible] beneath as upon the surface [illegible] says the writer the great lakes are not supplied by means which are upon the surface and apparent to the eye it follows as a natural consequence that their sources of supply must be underneath the ground The water probably finds inlets at different points on the bottoms of the lakes and mountains the supply with as much certainty and regularity as if the streams were running upon the surface of the ground The writer then proceeds to demonstrate the truth of his theory by the great [illegible] at the present time is [illegible] by the Chicago artesian well [illegible]

These wells are over 700 feet deep—nearly [illegible] earth parallel to a line [illegible] the bottom of Lake Michigan—[illegible] valley or depression [illegible] as the basins of Paris or [illegible] water [illegible] of nearly 125 feet [illegible] the lake is much [illegible] the mean temperature of the locality of the well [illegible] now 57 degrees [illegible] the facts tending to show that [illegible] come from a more elevated region of [illegible] and also from a higher latitude [illegible] two other facts corroborative of the point When the water was first struck, the temperature was 59 degrees Fahrenheit, [illegible] two degrees, or to 57 Then the first analysis of the water exhibited 72 grains to each wine gallon of mineral matter These facts taken into consideration with the [illegible] of water seem to establish conclusively that it comes from some remote region of the north or of the northwest "

Whether these speculations are correct or not, the subject is one of exceeding interest and will repay what further efforts may be made to solve the problem as to the sources whence the great lakes draw their supply of water

A BIG THING—The Illinois State *Register* says that an old man, standing on the street, in Springfield the other day, addressing a crowd on the subject of politics, said, when asked what he thought of the negro, that he thought the "nigger a big thing" He said he had lived to see the nigger break up the old Whig party, to which he belonged, had seen him divide and distract the Democratic party had seen him cause a terrible civil war, had seen him break up the white man's Union and had recently seen him cause the defeat of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and hoped to live to see him defeat, ruin and annihilate the Radicals in the Presidential election next year.

LIGHT AS A TRAVELER—Light comes from the moon in one second and a quarter, from the sun in eight minutes, from Jupiter in fifty-two minutes, from Uranus in two hours; from a star of the first magnitude in three to twelve years; from a star of the fifth magnitude, in sixty-six years Light which left a star of the twelfth magnitude when the Israelites left Egypt has not yet reached the earth

The Bottom of the Sea.

Our investigations go to show that the roaring waves and the mightiest billows of the ocean repose not on the hard or troubled beds, but upon cushions of still water; that everywhere at the bottom of the deep sea the solid ribs of the earth are protected, as with a garment, from the abraiding action of its currents; the the cradle of its restless waves is lined by a stratum of water at rest, or so nearly at rest that it can neither wear nor move the lightest bit of drift that once lodges there. The uniform appearance of these microscopic shells, and the almost total absence among them of any sediment from the sea or foreign matter, suggests most forcibly the idea of perfect repose at the bottom of the sea Some of the specimens are as pure and as free from the sea sand as the fresh fallen snow-flake is from the dust of the earth Indeed, these soundings almost prove that the sea, like the snow cloud with its flakes in a calm is always letting fall upon its bed shadows of these minute shells, and we may readily imagine that the wrecks which strew its bottom are, in the process of ages, hidden under this fleecy covering, presenting the rounded appearance which is seen over the body of the traveler who has perished in the snow-storm. The ocean especially within and near the tropics, swarms with life. The remains of myriads of moving things are conveyed by currents, and lodged in the course of time all over its bottom. This process continued for ages, has covered the depths of the ocean as with a mantle, consisting of organisms as delicate as hoar frost, and as light in the water as down in the air The tooth of running water is very sharp See how the Niagara has cut its way through layer after layer of solid rock But what is Niagara, with all the fresh water courses of the world, by the side of the great currents of the ocean? And what is the pressure of fresh water upon river beds, in comparison with the pressure of ocean water upon the bottom of the deep sea? It is not so great by contrast as the gutters in the streets are to the cataract. Then why have not the currents of the sea worn its bottom away? Simply because they have not been permitted to get down to it.—*All the Year Round.*

BEET SUGAR—The New York *Post* says: "The cultivation of the beet for the purpose of making sugar, is attracting public attention in the West We notice that a public speaker recently strongly urged upon the people of Wisconsin the importance of this vegetable production for manufacturing purposes, and advised them to turn their attention to its cultivation as an industry promising a sure and large return The amount of sugar [illegible] consumed in this country is about four hundred thousand tons annually, of which, before the war, only one ninth was raised within our borders The industrial disintegration resultant upon the war has reduced this to a much more insignificant fraction By the French system of beet raising a ton or more of sugar is produced to the acre, and by a proper rotation of crops the land may be kept in good condition, and manure is only needed in alternate years The labor of raising a crop of beets is said to be less, the expenses less, and the certainty of a crop greater than a corn crop, and the sugar is as good, for all practical purposes, as cane sugar If the business is as profitable as is asserted, there seems no good reason why the cultivation of the beet should not become a lucrative industry in the broad fields of the West.

MERCANTILE MAXIMS—The way to get credit is to be punctual. The way to preserve it is not to use too much. Settle often; have short accounts. Trust to no man's appearance—it is deceptive—perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exterior Rogues usually dress well The rich are plain men Trust him, if any one, who carries but little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned, make him pay quickly, if there be any virtue in the law Be satisfied, before you give a credit, that those you give it to are safe men to be trusted Sell your goods at a small advance, and never misrepresent them, or those who you once deceive will beware of you the second time Deal uprightly with all men, and they will repose confidence in you, and soon become your permanent customers Trust no stranger. Your goods are better than doubtful charges. What is character worth, if you make it cheap, crediting all alike? Agree, beforehand, with every man about to do a job, and, if large, put it into writing If any decline then, quit, or be cheated Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure at the outset, and in cases at all doubtful make sure of a guarantee Be not afraid to ask it, it is the best of responsibility, for, if offence be taken, you have escaped a loss

GENERAL GRANT has issued orders that all regiments of infantry, and all the artillery, except the light batteries, be reduced to the minimum allowed by law—fifty privates in each company—the reduction to be made gradually When one company falls below the minimum, transfers will be made from other companies of the same regiment, till all reach the minimum. General recruiting for the service will be reduced by immediately breaking up the recruiting stations, except the principal rendezvous The surplus recruiting officers will be ordered returned to their regiments. All volunteer officers will be mustered out on January 1st, except commissioned disbursing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. This order, it is expected, will reduce the army to forty-two thousand men, and save seven or eight million dollars annually.

GEO WILKES, the Radical editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, has turned against his old friends, and announces that he is a Conservative Republican.

THE ARIZONA MINER

"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, ... EDITOR

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1868.

THE Congressional Mining Law, which is now the mining law of the land, will be found on the fourth page. We have published it several times before, and do so again by request of several miners. We believe there has been some talk of "jumping," but we fail to see, as yet, any authority in old or new laws for *immediate* jumping.

"THE WORLD MOVES."—A dispatch, dated Boston, December 8th, says: "D N B Shurtleff (Democrat) is elected Mayor over Norcross, (Radical) by a majority of 500. Hurrah for the Hub!

THE universal question is "Where is Andy Johnson going?"—*Radical paper.*

Andy is going to retire to private life, soon, to make room for some good, honest Democrat who will administer the Government in accordance with Constitution and law, grub out the monarchial stump of Radicalism, elevate white, instead of black, men, and restore peace and prosperity to the country

HON C. T. RAYLAND, Speaker of the Lower House of the present California Legislature, is a native of Missouri, a lawyer of high standing, and is forty years of age

OUR neighbors, the Mormons, are branching out this way. The Salt Lake *Telegraph*, the organ of the "faithful," says that a great many young men have left the city for the Muddy and the country around St George. It seems they had to be 'drafted' as "missionaries" before they would consent to leave the city, and we do not blame them much, as, on account of the scarcity of the fair sex on the Muddy, and through "Dixie," compared to the vast number in the city, the young men are not likely to have the luxury of several wives each, for some time at least. But, joking aside, we are glad to see them settle up that country, as on, account of our geographical position, our relations with Utah—(we mean the *weaker* or smaller sex of the people,) is certain to be quite intimate before long.

TOO WET.—The *Arizonian* apologizes to its readers for its non-appearance one week, and for the "poor excuse for a paper of the last two issues," by saying that its "main compositor" distributed whisky through his system more freely than he could be induced to distribute type. The editor vows he will never again employ a printer who liquors freely and smiles graciously. Head is level, there, Sydney.

THE *Arizonian* wants the business men of Tucson to establish and run a line of stages between Tucson and Guaymas, 'the natural port of Tucson upon the Pacific.'

ATTEMPTS have lately been made here to organize a school, but it seems to meet with but little favor, although all admit that there are many children here that ought to be attending school of some sort.—*Tucson Arizonian.*

Send them to Prescott.

A FALSEHOOD.—It has been reported frequently, in the *Arizonian*, that a majority of the people of Prescott and the Territory were and are in favor of Tucson for the capital, and justified a certain "pub. func." for his action in the premises. All we have to say in regard to these assertions is, that they are the meanest, weakest kind of lies, and have no foundation whatever. If the Pima members, and their satellite believed that the people would vote for its removal to Tucson, why did they not agree to submit it to a vote of the people?

"STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER."—The quaint, thorny and flatulent "historian" of the Tucson *Arizonian* still keeps up his lick at the country north of the Gila and its people. He commenced by calling the country a "wilderness," he now says it is a "bubble," and charges us with inflating it. He also says that "one acre of our (his) bottom land will produce more than four, anywhere in the vicinity of Prescott." Well, we do not dispute that point, if you mean that one acre south of the Gila will produce more lizards, tarantulas, alacrans, horned toads, Gila Monsters, Rattlesnakes, cactus and Spanish bayonet, than four in the vicinity of Prescott, and, of course, you do not mean anything else, as you certainly would not *lie* down where you live, for fear of getting your body filled with "stickers."

IN the race for commercial preeminence, between Chicago, Cincinnati, and St Louis, Cincinnati is behind and Chicago ahead.

The New Year and the Old.

Wednesday last was the first day of the new year, 1868. The year 1867 was, in many respects, an eventful one. Although not a year of war and strife, it was, nevertheless, a measure of time in which the worst passions of mis[illegible]n equalizers and bogus philanthropists were aroused, and when they used their utmost endeavors to subvert the principles of Democracy in our country; tear down the barriers that have existed from time immemorial between the semi-civilized, inferior races of Asia and Africa and the civilized, and enlightened white race. It was a bold attempt to reverse the decree of God, and plant the heel of the slave upon the neck of the master. But Fate decreed that no such monstrosity should be enthroned in our beloved land, and thanks to the wisdom and good sense of the people, the black Helots and their would-be guides and teachers have been snubbed, and their infamous doctrines condemned. Let us earnestly hope that the year 1868 will close upon a *united* family of States, the white citizens of which will, as of yore, love, honor and defend the principles of free government, and march together on the road to power, wealth and national expansion, keeping step to the 'music of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.' Let us enshroud our broils, heart-rendings and sectional difficulties in the coffin of time, forget the dead past and labor for the best interests of humanity. The American people have a great mission to perform, and they should not allow themselves to be halted on the road to its final accomplishment by the senseless twaddle of malcontents who would mongrelize and degrade white manhood by an admixture of sluggish, negro blood. But the crisis is passed, the venom of the serpents is extracted, anthracite coal colored Africans, and liver colored Asiatics might as well make up their minds to keep their frontispieces in the back ground, and be satisfied with the position for which God created them. This Government must be administered by white men for the benefit of white men. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and woe be unto the traitor or traitors who would supplant freedom and liberty with Terrorism and Tax-gatherers, "pin the Union together with bayonets," and rule the country as the Despot of Russia rules Poland. America is no place for them, and they had better emigrate to some more congenial clime.

NEW VOLUME.—With the present number we commence volume five of the ARIZONA MINER. The paper has now a much larger circulation, more paying advertising, and, we modestly believe and assert, more real friends than it has had at any previous time during its existence. This number is the fifteenth that has been issued by the present proprietors, and we leave our readers to judge whether or not we have made any improvements in the matter and looks of the paper. Upon taking charge of its columns, the editor felt as though he were unequal to the task and reluctantly took up the pen laid down by its former able editor, Governor Richard C. McCormick. But, trusting to the charity of our readers, we sailed in, and have tried to do the best we could. It is not an easy task for a person to set type, converse with visitors, make "ends meet" and edit a newspaper, and if we fail to "toe the mark," we hope our readers will exercise their charity and consider the circumstances of the case before passing judgment upon us. Owing to the small population of the Territory, and the dullness of business, there is no danger of our getting rich, suddenly, yet, judging from present out-croppings, we firmly believe that, ere long, our rich mines will be profitably worked, and work upon the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, will soon commence, when, it is but reasonable to expect, business of all kinds will improve, and activity will occupy the place so long held by dullness. Hoping to merit the patronage and good will of our citizens in the coming future, we commence the new volume and the new year with a determination to make the MINER a valuable and welcome visitor to every camp and household in the Territory.

THE San Francisco *Daily Morning Call*, entered upon its 23d volume December 1, 1867, with a circulation of 13,000 copies daily. We remember the *Call's* first call, and what a little insignificant looking sheet it was. It is now a large sized, tastefully gotten up paper, with an immense circulation, and more advertising patronage than any other journal on the coast. Its projectors, some of whom are its present owners, did not, we think, dream that the dingy little sheet first issued by them would grow to be the large, sprightly and paying institution which the *Call* now is. Close attention to business, a strict regard for the interests of the laboring classes, and a thorough daily digest of local news have contributed mainly to its success, and so long as it keeps up its lick, we hope to see it prosper and increase in circulation, size, sprightliness and influence.

WANTS TO BE A CITY.—The people of Tucson were to have voted, on the 16th ult., for the following expensive official outfit to govern that village:

One Mayor; Four Councilmen; One City Marshal, who shall also be Street Commissioner; One Assessor; One Treasurer, One Recorder; and One Pound Master.

MAIL MATTERS.—The California mail arrived here last Wednesday evening, soaking wet, from the recent heavy rains and floods through which it had passed. As the regular Saturday mail had not arrived, our citizens were anxious to hear from the outside world, and their anxiety was not much relieved by Wednesday's mail, as the news brought by it was very stale. It is said that, owing to the great amount of water spread out over Southern California and Utah, and the awful height of the Colorado, Mohave and Muddy rivers, we need not expect another mail for ten days—maybe twenty. Well, we are used to failures and disappointments, and will have to grin and bear this latter bilk. Some cuss or cusses who have the handling of the mails, burlom or gobble "our best exchanges, and allow nothing but the rill rall of newspaperdom to come through to us, and we have to stand that too. Two good things never go hand in hand together in this Territory at the same time, and it looks as though all things would never get 'right side up with care.' Either the elements or some peevish, sneak thief official, just about the time we are about to 'make the mare go,' steps in and dashes the cup of hope and promise from our lips. To make the matter worse, Salt river is up, and not a word can we hear from his Excellency, or from the 'Commercial Metropolis' of the desert. It is now over two weeks since a mail has arrived here from Tucson, and for ought we know, the country south of the Gila may by this time, be an independent sovereignty, ruled over by a North of the Gila-Secesh-Abolitionist. We have prayed for *aqua*, and as God lives, we now have plenty of it. We will close under "those beat, by quoting a few brief poetical remarks from a "rheumatical" cuss, who wasn't drowned in water, whisky or any other fluid, but who we think, "kicked a bucket" over, containing two bits worth of corn juice, which amount it will be remembered, was before the Radicals got into power, a *good* deal of enlivener.

"Oh! when will the day come, the near happy, day,
When the mails will come regularly, and salaries pay."

THE San Bernardino *Guardian*, of a recent date, after chronicling the arrival in its town of four or five Arizonians, nearly all of whom intend to return here draws a melancholy conclusion from the fact that instead of people immigrating to Arizona they are emigrating from it. Well, friend *Guardian*, we know you do not bear us any malice, so therefore we will state the case plainly and squarely. It grieves us to see one man unless he be a worthless one leave the Territory. But then, ours is a free country, and every man may go where he pleases. The prospects of Central Arizona never looked brighter than at present. Our people are beginning to understand the situation. They have grown weary and tired of waiting for capital to come and develop their mines for them and have made up their minds to do what they can toward that desirable work themselves and being unable to hire help, of course all those who have not the means to undertake the development of a mine, or the tilling of a farm with voluntary hard work and the [illegible] head work, get up and leave the country in disgust. Again, we insist that that industrious persevering and worthy citizens, after suffering loss after loss by thieving Indians, become discouraged, pull up stakes and go to California or some other place where life and property are not at the mercy of savage fiends. No man knows better than yourself the riches and advantages of this part of Arizona, and the character of its inhabitants. Our people honestly believe that this is a rich mineral country they know its soil is fertile and its climate unsurpassed for mildness and health, and they have made up their minds to stick to it until it is developed or "bust." If the Indians will let us alone and all signs do not fail, next spring will open upon as busy and prosperous a population as can be found on the coast.

HON A. E. DAVIS, who has been to California, has recently returned to his home, Mohave City. He owns an interest in the sutler's store at Fort Mohave, and as will be seen by reference to the advertising columns of to-day's MINER, has hung out his shingle as Attorney and Counselor at Law. His letter which appears in this issue gives a *résumé* of up river news. From one or two remarks which the gentleman "let drop" in the "private" portion of his epistle, we rather surmise that our friend A. E. D. has taken unto himself a better half. If so, we wish himself and wife long life and happiness, and a respectable number of little A. E. D's.

CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL CAUCUS.—A dispatch to the *Call*, dated Sacramento, Dec. 11, says: The Democratic Caucus was in session to-night. The following is the result of the fourth ballot:

Hoge, 11, Casserly, 8, Temple, 9, Wallace, 15, Rose, 9, Henley, 3, Barber, 1, Hartley, 3; Johnson, 5; Curtis, 3; Sharp, 2.

A resolution was adopted by a close vote, notifying all the candidates to meet the Caucus at 2 o'clock P. M., to-morrow, and make twenty-minute speeches.

MINING WORLD.—This is the name of an ably edited, good looking mining paper recently started in New York City, the first number of which we have received.

COL. J. B. CROCKETT, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

Mails---High Water---Railroad.

Through the kindness of Robert Meacham, Esq., postmaster at this place, we are permitted to publish the following letter from Hon. Wm. H. Hardy, acting postmaster at Hardyville, (on the Colorado river) Mohave county, in this Territory. From the tone of the letter, it would appear as if General Palmer had made up his mind to build his railroad on or near the line of the 35th parallel. This is cheering news to our people, and makes up, in a great degree, for the watery intelligence he writes in relation to mail matters. The people of Central Arizona might as well get down their Bibles and fiddles until such time as the waters recede. Accounts from all parts of California state that a great deal of rain had fallen, recently, in that State, flooding the creeks and rivers, and stopping mails, stages, etc. Mr Hardy says:

HARDYVILLE, Dec. 26, 1867.

The mail carrier from San Bernardino reports great floods, and the rain still pouring down. In swimming the Mohave river, the mail got wet, despite the efforts of the rider to keep it dry. The mail had not arrived from San Francisco for four days previous to its departure from that place for Arizona. The people of Prescott need not look for a San Francisco mail for the next ten days.

The mail carrier did not bring any mail from Callville on his last trip to this place, as no mail had arrived at that place from Salt Lake City up to the time of his leaving Callville.

General Palmer has arrived here. He found a practicable route for a railroad over the San Francisco Mountains.

IMMIGRATION FROM OREGON.—Mr. J. A. Burns, of Applegate, Oregon, informs us, by letter, that quite a number of families in his section, have sold their farms, and intend starting for Central Arizona, next spring. Mr Burns was formerly a partner of "Jack Swilling," and has several acquaintances here. We will welcome Mr. B. and neighbors upon their arrival in Prescott, and we now assure them that unless the old citizens of Arizona are greatly mistaken in their idea of the mineral resources of the Territory, they are coming to the richest country in the world. A better stock raising country cannot be found; oak and other mast is plenty, and the climate is all that could be desired.

THE UNION PACIFIC, E. D.—This road starting from Kansas City when completed will do more for the future of our country than any other agency we have ever employed. It will do away with Indian wars forever, planting pickets, at no expense to the Government, along every mile, and establish a line of posts unequalled by any military system. It will open up a vast territory of arable and fertile land, richer than the broad acres of the East, that, of themselves, will create a population as past experience proves. It will unlock the golden and silver treasures of Nevada, Montana, Colorado, and California, the vaults where lie buried more than enough of specie to pay over and over our national debt. It will bind the Orient and Occident, sweep away the enormous business of the Pacific Mail steamship Company, and monopolize the through travel and traffic between Europe and China and Japan.—*Kansas City Journal of Commerce.*

It must be a long time since you looked into a geography or upon an Atlas. How you have mixed things up. Why Pike, the Union Pacific Railway, E. D. will not run through Nevada or Montana at all. Its course from your town, will be through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, to the great city of San Francisco, the Queen of the "Occident," and the treasures it will unlock are in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, which astonish you Easterners, and open up an immense field wherein to use your money making talents. Exert yourselves all you can to build this U. P. R. R. E. D. and in less than ten years after its completion, Kansas City will be another St Louis or Chicago. The mineral, grazing and agricultural resources of the country through which it will pass, are so great and inexhaustible that, were we to tell you all we know about it, you would probably set us down as an enthusiast or a blow hard.

A DISPATCH to the New York *Tribune* from Frederick, Maryland, states that on the receipt of the news of the elections on Tuesday, the rebel flag was thrown to the breeze at Liberty township in that State. What do war Democrats think of such an interpretation of the recent elections?—*Kansas City Journal of Commerce.*

They think that if it was "thrown to the breeze" at all, it was done by some hireling of the Radical party for the purpose of "firing the Northern heart, and getting up a *furore* against the whites of the South. Invent something else, or your party will go to Davy Jones' locker, sure.

ARIZONA CITY.—By a letter from the firm of George F. Hooper & Co., dated Dec. 22d, 1867, we learn that "a detachment of about 180 recruits, bound Tucsonwards, arrived at Fort Yuma on the 20th. The stages hence to Los Angeles have been withdrawn, and the mail is being carried in horse buggies to San Bernardino, and 'on the deck of a mule' thence to Tucson. Considerable rain fell here recently. Weather unusually warm."

DR. W. W. JONES, with his train, was to have left La Paz, Yuma county, with Government freight for Fort Whipple, December 18. So we learn by letter from Hon. Peter Doll.

JOHN A. ROBERTS died at Tubac, Pima county, in this Territory, Dec. 7, 1867.

Letter from Mohave City.

MOHAVE CITY, Dec. 26, 1867.

Colonel Price arrived here yesterday. His rotund form indicates the best of health. His command will, after resting a brief time, take the war-path, and if the Wallapais do not cry *cavi* before he quits fighting them, we shall miss our guess.

General Palmer, with a portion of his engineer corps, has gone down to the Needles to examine the crossing and run a line, east, to Truxton Springs. Every one here is on the tip toe of expectancy about the railroad. Of course, the road is bound to be built, every one is bound to get rich, Arizona will soon be all right, and the Capital will be brought back from Sonora.

Politics and the Delegateship are being talked of. This county stands ready to trot out at least half a-dozen candidates. *Sickahoot* is spoken of. The irrepressible Sam. Adams will soon be on the track.

Christmas was observed here by the folks getting drunker than usual, and, of course, every one tried to have a little better dinner than usual. The first train of cars, however, is to bring on ever so many lasses from the East, and then all will go "merry as a marriage bell." Terpsichore, and savory viands will be patronized, less whisky will be drank, and old bachelors will be played out.

The steamer is expected to arrive to-morrow. The Colorado is on a tremendous tear. It raised three feet last night. It is well entitled to the name of "Colorado," as its waters would market any where as a good article of red paint. The salmon, disgusted with old Colorado, are poking their noses out on the sand-bars, evidently, to get their nostrils clear, and both white men and aborigines have been known to be unfair enough to take advantage of them while in this fix, and draw them in, or rather draw them out. Mine hosts, Pearson & Willis, of the Mohave Hotel, served up to us to-day, in fine shape, a twenty five pound Colorado salmon, that, I opine, would make inland mouths water to look at.

This winter is the warmest of the five I have passed here. We have had no frost in a long time, and one feels uncomfortable with a coat on, in or out of doors.

A. E. DAVIS.

FROM WICKENBURG.—Under date of Dec. 23d, 1867, Mr S. J. Hensley, Jr., writes as follows:

As I am going to leave Wickenburg and the Territory of Arizona for awhile, I will give an account of the state of affairs here.

Jones, the restaurant man, has quit the business. The house is now kept in good style by a Mr Walters, formerly of Prescott.

Mr Ferris, a gentleman who came here from Prescott, has purchased the saloon of Baldwin & Co.

C. T. Rogers is in La Paz. He has been in very poor health for several months past, but is now recovering.

Mr James McMullen, is doing business for Gray & Co., merchants, of this place.

Barnett has moved his large stock of goods into his new store, and his gone to La Paz for more goods.

The Vulture Mining Company's mill keeps whacking away, night and day, crushing out lots of bullion.

The Wickenburg mail will be started soon.

We have had no news from the settlement on Salt river for a long time, owing, I suppose, to the bad condition of the roads.

Latest Eastern News.

We clip the following from despatches published in the Daily *Enterprise*, of December 11th and 12th, the latest dates received in this place by last mail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House, yesterday, passed a bill to strike out the word "white" from the laws of the District of Columbia regulating the selection of jurors.

The Speaker announced the Committee on Reconstruction as follows: Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hulburd, Beaman, Paine, Brooks and Beck.

The Confiscation Bill was called up, when Chandler and Doolittle spoke in opposition to it. Its further consideration was postponed to January 21st.

The House has agreed to adjourn for the Holidays, from December 20 to January 6.

In the Senate, Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment to Mr Wilson's bill, introduced last week, providing that a majority of persons voting in the Southern States be sufficient to ratify a Convention. The amendment provides that no person shall be a legal voter who does not possess the qualifications required by those States before the rebellion, except those serving in the army, those able to read and write, and those possessed of property to the amount of $250.

Mr Drake denounced the President's declaring the laws unconstitutional. He spoke at considerable length, and was very severe upon the President. He desired to speak further on the subject.

The Philadelphia Union League has nominated Grant for President.

The Military Committee has decided to report a bill abolishing the brevet rank, except during the time of actual war, and then being for gallant or meritorious service in the face of the enemy.

The House has passed a bill repealing all laws disqualifying negroes from sitting on juries.

The municipal election in Pennsylvania, resulted in a victory of the Labor Reform Peoples ticket, by nearly 3,000 majority over the Republican ticket.

The price of gold in New York, Dec. 9th, was 136¾. Legal tenders are 73 buying rate, 73½ selling.

HOPE FOR US.—A cotemporary sees a bright financial future ahead, for our country, from the fact that the building and ornamenting of Solomon's Temple, cost 175 times as much money as our present National Indebtedness. Well, that is cheering, if it is farfetched. We may yet Butler it out of existence.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Government Vouchers bought, and paid for with the cash, by Henderson & Co.

SUTLER. Wales Arnold who came to Arizona in Capt Hargraves's company of California Volunteers, has been appointed Sutler at Camp Lincoln. Wales is a first rate fellow if he does hail from Massachusetts, and we hope he will make his pile on the banks of the beautiful Verde go home for his intended come back and do something towards increasing the population of the Territory.

PRESCOTT LIVERY STABLE.—Isaac H Skillin has become part owner with Mr Banghart in this stable. Both gentlemen are old and worthy Arizonians and deserve a share of public patronage.

MAJOR CLENDENNIN is, at present, in command of Fort Whipple.

Major Krause has gone to Camp Lincoln.

Captain Weir commander of Camp McPherson is in town looking well after his sickness. He came to Prescott for the purpose of breathing a little fresh air, and will return [illegible] to his [illegible]. Since the cold weather set in, the Captain says [illegible] the men [illegible] roving [illegible] of the [illegible] at McPherson [illegible] abandoned and things that mean will be [illegible] water. His command has not done a [illegible] during the past [illegible] but they have been very busy hauling with the [illegible] rains mills etc. For several [illegible] of the men were without shoes and had [illegible] camp over [illegible]. This was owing to the fact that the shoddy material of which soldiers' shoes were made during the war was incapable of keeping in [illegible] of duty more than [illegible] when the [illegible] became demoralized.

A VOICE FROM THE [illegible] HE WANTS A BIBLE: The old saying is that one [illegible] learn [illegible] another [illegible] I am under the [illegible] of calling on my worthy [illegible] the valuable book entitled A Call to the [illegible] with a Bible [illegible] the contents of the Bible [illegible] I undertook [illegible] to study the Bible and found myself unable to comprehend its meaning [illegible] it is possible that with the two books [illegible] be able to [illegible] and likewise be [illegible]

MR [illegible] HODGES [illegible] Wickenburg, this week [illegible] for Dr [illegible] superintendent of the Vulture Mine and Mill. He has gone back to Wickenburg. [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] they wish [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New Year's Day [illegible] everybody's [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of Mr [illegible] toasts were [illegible] their [illegible] fellow citizens and the noble [illegible]

[illegible] The damp weather has caused considerable sickness among [illegible] citizens of Prescott, resulting from bad colds. Mr Jenks has, we learn, been very sick for a couple of weeks past. [illegible] and J W John[illegible] have also been sick. All are now well, we are happy to learn, [illegible]

RUNAWAY. New Year's Day, as Col Baker was going [illegible] visiting his friends and acquaintances, the horse which drew his buggy became frightened at some object in Goodwin City while the Colonel was visiting Mr and Mrs Brooks and ran away. We are told that the animal and buggy cut some high old capers but strange to say, neither animal or vehicle were damaged. The horse is a very fast trotter, and went up steep hill-sides, over huge boulders, stumps and fallen trunks of trees like all possessed. Luckily for the animal there were none of the [illegible] family around Prescott else he would have [illegible] many miniature bayonets stuck into him as would entitle him to a pension.

HAY. The Quartermaster advertises to-day for the delivery of one hundred tons of hay at Fort Whipple. He will accept bids for reasonable amounts, and persons who have small lots of the article on hand had better put in bids.

A NEW SOCIETY has sprung into existence recently at Prescott. Its members call their concern the "Order [illegible] Order of Humility." Our devil wants to know what that means and we are sorry to say we cannot enlighten the impish man on that point.

ROBERT J OSBORN. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Osborn is recovering. His friends are pretty well satisfied that his eyesight will be all right again. His bruises are healing rapidly.

MILLER'S TRAIN started for California Wednesday last via the Hardyville road. It was loaded with lumber for parties at the river and a few cabin passengers for California. Without the lightning strikes it, the floods wash it into the Gulf of California, or Jake should get "stuck after" some California beauty, it will be back here in about two months, with lots of nice store clothes and eatables.

GUILFORD HATHAWAY has a way of furnishing his hungry subscribers with fat, fresh beef, pork, etc., that pleases them mightily. Vegetarians will also find lots of their favorite diet at his shop on Granite street. Call and see him.

DR. JONES' train will be in Prescott in a day or two.

THE BIRDS had a charming time of it on the night of December 31st, New Year's Eve. They were perched together in the cock-loft of the Prescott Hotel, decked in their gayest plumage, and the manner in which they chirped, skipped, hopped, jumped and went through "quaint mazes" on the white pine floor, while dancing mazourkas, schottisches, redowas, etc , would astound a narrow-minded, straight laced Baptist. Chickens and hens, roosters and gobblers, enjoyed themselves exceedingly well, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening. The flock partook of an excellent supper, wiped their bills, indulged in some more light, fantastic toe exercise, after which they flew home to their cosy habitations, to sleep and dream of mazourkas, music, and all that sort of thing. Not being present, we fear we have not done the Birds full justice, and probably some of them may imagine we treat of their affairs in too great a spirit of levity, but we assure all such that we look upon the society as filling a vacuum that has existed in our town too long. In fact, if it continues to be conducted in the moral manner in which it has heretofore been conducted, it will be highly beneficial in eradicating the boorish bashfulness of most young people and a great many old ones.

FARMING. Our farmers are preparing for vigorous operations next spring, and from what we can learn there will be three times as many broad acres planted next spring as there were last. We hear of parties who intend to plant 100 and 500 acres of corn and barley. Should the weather continue mild, the ploughs will be started right away. This year corn has not commanded a high price and we hear of [illegible] complaints about the sort of pay received by the ranchmen from the contractors. Government vouchers which as a general thing have to undergo a "shaving" process before producers can receive greenbacks for them. But on the whole, we believe rancheros have done about as well as any other class of our people and are not disposed to grumble much. The coming season, they will be better prepared for raising crops, and if, as ordered by General Halleck, bids will be received for any amount or part of Government supplies advertised for each and every one of them will have a fair show to deal directly with the agents of the Government who, we believe, are straightforward men and will neither practice or allow sharp practice or "heathgar" [illegible] contracts for furnishing supplies. We are told that after Government gets all the corn wanted by it there will be very little of the old crop left. We [illegible] our farmers will plant [illegible] this year and that some enterprising [illegible] will have the good sense and public spirit to erect a first class flouring mill [illegible] in the county. Until we raise [illegible] to make our own bread we really cannot expect to be independent and prosperous.

CAMP LINCOLN. The O'Neil Dramatic Association composed of about twenty-five soldiers belonging to the two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry stationed at that post played in their new theatre on Christmas night "Rory O'Moore" and the side-splitting farce of the "Happy Man" to a [illegible] and highly pleased audience of the officers and command and the citizens of the Rio Verde. Besides these two pieces, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the entertainment [illegible] the actors performed their [illegible] well and for the limited means at their disposal and the isolation of Camp Lincoln we are informed that the scenery looked well and was quite appropriate. We hope [illegible] consistent with the rules of the service [illegible] the company [illegible] Prescott [illegible] the place with their presence and [illegible] performances. We understand that Col [illegible] our Chief Quartermaster [illegible] will furnish the necessary transportation [illegible] the Verde.

[illegible] NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. The firm of Henderson & Co [illegible] distinguished [illegible] a lot of splendid Havana cigars, [illegible] choice [illegible] and smoking tobacco [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] & Brand [illegible] of the [illegible]

RANDLE & SHEARS of the Arizona Brewery on Montezuma street [illegible] whole keg [illegible] good lager beer and though neither a Dutchman or the son of one, the way we waltzed [illegible] [illegible] Our friends tried it too and pronounced it excellent, drank the health of John and Phil [illegible] and felt jolly but not high.

PROMOTED. First Lieutenant Fechet, of the Eighth Cavalry, who is now stationed at Fort Whipple has received the promotion of Brevet Captain for gallantry displayed by him on the field of Antietam. Lieut Fechet is a dashing young officer and should opportunity offer and justice be done him he will yet rise to the rank of General.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PRATT is in town.

[illegible] OF THE "UGLY KNIFE." The history of [illegible] ugly knife" runneth back to a time whereof the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary. It is this. It is carried by the ugliest man until he meets a man uglier than himself, when he is bound to hand the knife over. It is an old white handled knife, very old, having been handed down from generation to generation. Our friend John Roberts—everybody knows John—has been the happy possessor of said knife for the last six years. Last Sunday, as he was quietly sitting in the Quartz Rock Saloon, a French gentleman, who has a garden across the creek entered, and as soon as John glanced at his countenance, he felt that the time had come when he must part with the "ugly knife." Rising from his seat, with mouth open, and eyes sticking out about a foot, he merely exclaimed, "My God, stranger! the knife is yours!" and instantly handed over the aforesaid implement. The French gentleman seemed somewhat surprised, but finally accepted the knife; but after a close scrutiny of John's physiognomy, he swears that he is not entitled to it, but must return it to John. Which of the two is really entitled to the knife, has not yet been determined.

W. J. B.

THE MINES.—The news from all the mining districts is encouraging. The quartz being taken out of the various shafts and tunnels continues good and quartz miners appear satisfied with their prospects. Work in the placers is going on briskly. At the new diggings south of Prescott, the miners are making fair wages. There is not quite enough water to wash the dirt in sluices, but, we understand, one or two companies are opening up their claims, and getting ready to sluice when the water does come. Mr. Sharp, who, with Mr. A B. Smith, is opening up a claim informs us that the gravel in their claim is nearly four feet deep, and that it prospects well. Several parties who own claims in Big Bug, have, during the last week, come to town for lumber, provisions, etc. Two or three companies are sluicing there, with what success we are not informed. James Anderson, Chris. Bentle, Cap. Lewis, Jim Thomas, and others, are getting ready to commence work in their claims.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE "BOYS IN BLUE." We published, last week, a letter from a soldier correspondent at Camp Miller, in this county, in which he complained of the action of the officers in charge of the expedition *en route* to establish Camp Reno, in compelling the men to act as hewers of wood and drawers of water for a lot of murderous, thieving, lazy Apaches, who are allowed to sleep in camp, and, if accounts are correct, do nearly as they please. We have received the following in regard to the new status of soldiers and Indians, from the disgusted members of Co. F, 14th U. S. Infantry, with the request that it be published in the MINER, which request we willingly comply with. Here it is:

It is rather rough on the soldiers to have to be servants to, and wait upon, the d—d red-skins, who have taken the lives of so many white men. A party of three was detailed this morning. (Nov. 30,) while eating breakfast, to leave it and go and carry water from the creek, in camp kettles, for seventy Apaches to wash their faces in. Under the pretense of making peace, all they want is to prepare for war. But this is not all. They are allowed to sleep in the centre of our camp every night, and, in consequence, we are not permitted to take our clothing off, not even our shoes. We, also, have to cook for them, and give them our sugar to sweeten their coffee, as they usually eat their own sugar upon their bread. The fattest ox in the herd was killed for them this morning, and everything possible is being done to please the wretches.

PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. H. H. Bancroft & Co., publishers, San Francisco, California, have our thanks for a copy of the December number of the *Journal*. Every medical man should subscribe for it.

Colorado Items.

The Central City (Colorado) *Times*, of a recent date, furnishes us with the following items:

The civilized Arapaho chief, Friday, is now living on the Cache la Poudre, and follows the business of stock raising and farming. He has induced several young warriors of the hostile tribes to leave their scalp lifting and take up their quarters with him. He says they make excellent herders, and will be the means of bringing in many more of their tribe, who are tired of fighting.

Shanessy and Hardy fought at Cheyenne on Saturday for $300 a side. The fight lasted some one hour and forty minutes, and consisted of 123 rounds. Shanessey lost by giving Hardy a foul blow. Both men are reported badly punished.

The crop of potatoes raised this summer on the creeks north of Denver have been as a general thing very good. We have seen potatoes, raised on Big Thompson, that weigh over five pounds each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 3d, 1868, A Gold Book Locket, for a fob chain. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving the same at this office.
Prescott, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

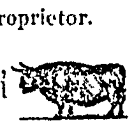
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY claim, for farming purposes a tract of land situated and described as follows: Three hundred and fifty (350) yards running south from corner of Vulture Mining Company's farm, on the Hassayampa river, and from thence, seven hundred (700) yards, running East.

A. K DURGIN,
G K CUSENBARY.

Vulture City, Arizona, Dec 25, 1867

GRANITE STREET BUTCHER SHOP.

GUILFORD HATHAWAY, Proprietor.



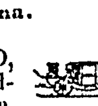
THE BEST OF BEEF, PORK, etc , always on hand, and for sale, at prices to suit the times

VEGETABLES

Of all kinds, constantly on hand, for sale cheap
Prescott, Jan 3, 1868.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.



THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desire to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which they are ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEO. BANGHART,
I. H. SKILLIN.

Prescott, November 23, 1867.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, etc.,

☞ At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, La Paz, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,

FORT WHIPPLE, Arizona,
January 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until WEDNESDAY, January 15th, 1868, at twelve o'clock, M., for supplying the United States Government,

At FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.,
WITH
ONE HUNDRED TONS OF HAY,
Of Two Thousand Pounds to the Ton.

Bids will be received for any part of the above amount.

The Hay must be well cured and made of the best quality of native grass. It will be subject to inspection and weight, and must be delivered and stacked in such part of Fort Whipple as directed by the undersigned. The stacks must be carefully built and properly raked off, to protect them from the weather, and must be so arranged as to prevent the hay from coming in contact with the ground, and to afford free circulation of air under the stacks.

The parties to whom contracts may be awarded will be required, within forty eight (48) hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded to said bidder. In case of firms making bids, each individual name must be written out.

The delivery of the hay to commence immediately after the approval of the contract by the District, Department and Division Commanders.

Prices must be written as well as expressed in figures. The oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposal.

No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the District, Department and Division Commanders.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal.

Terms should be stated in U. S gold coin, or the market value thereof in currency, at date of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for that purpose, if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Hay, at Fort Whipple, A. T.," and directed to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids from disloyal parties, or those who have heretofore failed to fulfill their contracts with the Government will not be entertained.

E. D BAKER,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. of Sub-District of Prescott.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE now Selling their

Winter Stock,

At their Fire Proof Building, on

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Opposite the Plaza,......Prescott, Arizona,

Consisting, in part, of

Ladies' Dress Goods, French, American, English and dark colored Prints,
Merino Dress Patterns, of various colors,
Balmoral and Plain Skirting,
Shawls, Nubias and Hoods,
Silk and Cashmere Cloaks,
Children's Shoes,
Balmoral, Lasting, and light Calf Shoes,
A Fine Assortment of Dress Trimmings,
Plain and Fancy Hair Nets,
Combs, Buttons, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Staple Dry-Goods,

Domestics,
Flannels,
Linen,
Blankets,
Satinette and Cassimere Cloth.

CLOTHING.

A Large and Extensive Assortment of Gents' Suits; Also, Coats, Vests and Pants, of Fine Quality and Style,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
Summer, Flannel and Cassimere Over and Under Shirts,

A full and complete assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We would call the attention of buyers to our large and well-selected stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Tobacco, Cigars,
Ayers' Medicines,
Stationery, etc.

Hardware.

Powder, Mining Tools, Ploughs Corn Shellers, Stoves, etc., etc.

☞ Our entire stock is for sale low, for cash, and cash only.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

Miscellaneous.

Further Reduction in Prices!

HENDERSON & CO.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

JUST OPENED,

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes,
Cutlery,
Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Playing Cards,
Stationery,
Confectionery,
Nuts, Figs,

COLT'S, HENRY'S, SPENCER and WIRE

CARTRIDGES,

Pistols, Pistol Balls and Pistol Flasks.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE To Chewers and Smokers! ☜

Extra Fine Havana Cigars,

Fine Cut and Natural Leaf Chewing Tobacco,

ALSO,

A few more packages, left, of the unrivalled

ROSE SMOKING TOBACCO.

The finest assortment of

Meerschaum Pipes,

this side of the Bay.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant stock of

DRY-GOODS,

Comprising an assortment of

Winter Dress Goods,
Laces, Edgings, Insertings, etc.,
Sheetings, Shirtings, etc., etc.,

Fine Bleached and un-Bleached Domestics	37½ cts. ⅌ yard,	
French Calico	37½	" "
American "	25	" "

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling," is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets,
Prescott, Arizona.

D. HENDERSON & CO.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH; EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the Miner in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

A MILLION of dollars, in gold, weigh 4,479 pounds, or within a fraction of 1½ tons.

WHAT HAPPENED.—When Jubal Early heard that Lee had surrendered, he collapsed into a corner of his ambulance and meekly remarked, "Well, Gabriel, blow your horn."

FULL.—Byron had his hands full when he had this adventure:

I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs,
A palace and a prison on each hand.

LOSS AND GAIN.—In the Iowa election on the largest vote ever polled, the Radicals lost 4,264 and the Democrats gained 7,164 votes, making a net Democratic gain of 11,428.

THE Comptroller of the Currency holds that National Banks have no right to receive packages of securities or other valuables for safe-keeping, and that banks that receive such deposits are liable to be proceeded against.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, of the District Court of New York, decided the other day that an assignee in bankruptcy could not lay claim to any property which comes into the bankrupts hands after the filing of his petition.

"GREASE your boots," is the new term employed in Montana, when a person wishes another to 'skedaddle,' or 'git up and git,' or 'take a walk,' or 'vamose the ranch,' or any of the other terse terms used to get rid of a person whose room is better than his company.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says the Radical party is "ruined," and that its ruin has been accomplished by "an utter want of self-respect." We think that the want of the respect of others has had a good deal to do with its ruin.—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

THERE is a report in Washington that the friends of Chief Justice Chase are negotiating for the purchase of a controlling interest in the *National Intelligencer*, to make it an organ for advocating his claims to the Presidential nomination. It is also reported that President Johnson has expressed a preference for Chase over Grant.

A FAST TRAIN.—The Cheyenne (Dakota) *Argus* of Nov. 12th, says that George Francis Train arrived in that city by a special train at 10 A. M. on the day before, and in five minutes afterwards, contracts were made for a grand hotel, 132x132, on an entire block, three stories high, larger than Cozzen's House Omaha, and on the next day (12th), put on twenty-five men to dig the cellar. That is what we call an enterprising Train.

TREELESS.—Among our newly-acquired possessions, the Aleutian Islands, there is not a tree or the semblance of a tree. These islands rise almost precipitously from the ocean six and seven thousand feet high. The lowlands and mountains are covered with moss This moss, or sphagnum, is one of the main features of Alaska. It is a thick moss, seldom less than a foot and sometimes three feet deep, and covers the whole face of the country from the middle of Vancouver Island to the end of the Aleutian Islands. It forms a soft cushion, into which the traveler sinks at least to his boot-tops at every step; and in that moist climate the sphagnum is always soaking wet. It appears to be very similar to the vegetable material from which the peat beds in the temperate zone were formed.

CADMIUM IN THE ASSAY OFFICE.—According to M. Classen, silver is wholly precipitated by cadmium; when dealing with a nitric solution of silver, evaporate to dryness in the presence of sulphuric acid, dissolve the sulphate of silver in boiling water, plunge into it a plate of cadmium, and the reduction of silver takes place at once. The silver is deposited in a compact mass, easily washed with water; as it may contain a little cadmium, boil it in the acid liquid until no hydrogen escapes, wash it until the water contains no sulphuric acid, then dry and calcine. The silver at first a black grey, takes the metalic luster. It may then be weighed; the results are very exact.

BUILDING THE TEMPLE.—Since Conference, work has been resumed on the great Mormon Temple at Salt Lake. Preparations are making for a most vigorous prosecution of the work in the coming spring. The *Telegraph* of the 16th says:

"The gentlemanly gate keeper of the Temple Block informed us to-day that nearly six hundred and fifty loads of granite have already been delivered since the Conference: That tells the tale. We are not certain of just how many "stages of probation" mortals have passed through; but we have no recollection of any generation ever giving greater evidence of hearty willingness to carry out the counsels of the Lord than this same people of Utah. The President speaks and the people obey."

AVERY'S PATENT PUMP.—This new description of pump, which digs its own wells, and which may be put down to water in an almost incredibly short space of time, and set to work at once, appears to be meeting with universal favor all over the world. It has lately been introduced into England and France, where it was looked upon as a most important and valuable invention. If we are not mistaken, a well can be dug, 50 feet of tubing put down, and a pump furnished and put in running order for $50. We shall soon have an illustrated description of the manner in which this work is so effectually and cheaply done. This pump is rapidly coming into use in this city and vicinity. It is adapted to almost any locality, where it is not necessary to penetrate into hard, rocky strata for water.—*San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press.*

Mark Twain.

It seems that the Holy Land excursion, about which so much has been written, has not been a perfect success in every respect. In a private letter to the editor of this paper, says the Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise*, Mark Twain says: "Between you and I, (I have'nt let it out yet, but am going to,) this pleasure party of ours is composed of the d——dest, rustiest, vulgar, stingy, psalmsinging cattle that could be scraped up in seventeen States. They wanted Holy Land, and they got it. It was a stunner. It is an awful trial to a man's religion to waltz it through the Holy Land. The most of the excursionists were probably a little too straight-laced for Mark, hence, the rough manner in which he sums up the general characteristics of the crowd. It is evident from his letters that he has not been especially pleased with his fellow-travellers as a body, and has found it difficult to refrain from giving them a taste of his vengeance in his correspondence. He seems to have been in a state of exasperation the most of the time, and, with the exception of the Emperor of Russia and family, has scarcely written a pleasant word of any one. He is strangely intolerant and irritable, and it is under the inspiration of some real or imaginary grievance of a trifling character that he gives vent to his most comical conceits. "Europe in a hurry," and "Europe on foot" have been contributed to our literature. It remains for "Mark Twain" to furnish us with a volume or two of "Europe in a rage." While in Cadiz, he informs us, he visited a four-story billiard saloon and amused himself by playing for three or four hours. He says the place "was filled with gold-laced bilks with crowns on their hat-bands—because, you know, five men out of every six in Spain wear gorgeous uniforms." For some reason the display of gold lace rendered him as furious as an Andalusian bull with a streamer of red flannel flaunted in his face, and he prayed for two or three Virginia "roughs" to "clean out" the crowd. As it was, he was compelled to content himself by safely blackguarding the most ostentatious of the Spaniards in a language they could not understand. He will soon be in New York, if he has not reached there already, and has been engaged as a Washington correspondent of the *Enterprise.*

National Mineral Land Law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local custom or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended, in actual labor and improvements thereon an amount of not less than $1,000, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall and may be lawful for said claimants or association of claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of the same so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs, and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine together with the right to follow said vein or lode with its dips, angles or variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the filing of the diagram as provided in the second section of this Act, and posting the some in a conspicuous place on the claim together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the Register of the Land Office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest to the location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days; and after the expiration of said period, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, upon application of the party, to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, indorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location; the value of the labor and improvements, and the character of the vein exposed; and upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, together with the cost of such survey, plat and notice, and giving satisfactory evidence that said diagram and notice have been posted on the claim during said period of ninety days, the Registor of the Land Office shall transmit to the General Land Office said plat, survey and description, and a patent shall issue for the same thereupon; but said plat, survey or description shall in no case cover more than one vein or lode, which shall be expressed in the patent issued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when such location and entry of a mine shall be upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to adjust the surveys to the limits of the premises according to the location and possession and plat aforesaid, and the Surveyor General may, in extending the surveys, vary the same from a rectangular form to suit the circumstances of the country and the local rules, laws and customs of the miners: *Provided*, That no location hereafter made shall exceed two hundred feet in length along the vein for each locator, with an additional claim for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, with the right to follow such vein to any depth, with all its dips, variations and angles, together with a reasonable quantity of surface for the convenient working of the same, as fixed by local rules: And provided further, That no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and that not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That as a further condition of sale, in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the local Legislature of any State or Territory may provide rules for working mines, involving easements, drainage and other necessary means to their complete development; and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever adverse claimants to any mine located and claimed as aforesaid, shall appear, before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this Act, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication of the Courts of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish additional land districts, and to appoint the necessary officers under existing laws wherever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws and the decisions of Courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and confirmed: Provided, however, That whenever, after the passage of this Act, any person or persons shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, wherever prior to the passage of this Act upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been been made, improved and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper discovered, and which are properly agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of pre-emption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, or said party may avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and Acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same

Approved July 26th, 1866.

Decision Concerning Mines.

Jos. S Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has issued an official document giving a construction of the Act of Congress regulating claims to mines, etc., approved July 26, 1866, in regard to the number of persons required to constitute an "association," which, by the terms of the fourth section of the act aforesaid, is authorized to take in any one claim not more than three thousand feet. He says:

"You further add, that it is contended by some, that to allow two or more persons forming an association to appropriate 3,000 feet, while one individual can take only 200 feet, two persons 400 feet, if singly, would violate the sense of the law; and, in order to approximate the intention of the Act of Congress it would seem that it would require, fourteen persons, to form an association mentioned in the law by application.

In reply, I have to say that the second proviso of the fourth section of the law is too positive and explicit, admitting, in the opinion of this office, of no application as to the number of persons required to constitute an association, for that it directs that after the passage of the Act of Congress, to wit: July 2d, 1866, no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons."

Any association of persons comprehends two or more individuals; and although two persons get three thousand feet, if located by them since the passage of the law of Congress, on one lode, they do not receive any benefit for the discovery of the lode, while a single locater is allowed by law two hundred feet, with an additional claim for discovery, together with a quantity of surface for the convenient working of the claim, as fixed by local rules, which latter benefit is not derived by the association of persons. Persons who think themselves aggrieved by the statutory discrimination in favor of associations, are not precluded by the law of Congress from forming themselves into any associations and reaping the advantage conferred on the same over that bestowed on single locaters.

BARBERS will have to look out for their business, as the inroads machinery is making are rapid. The adaptation of machinery to the art of brushing hair was chronicled some time since, but a Dublin barber has improved on the idea so far that he has a machine in operation for cutting hair. A notice of the working of the machine declares that the sensations produced by its revolutions around the head are very agreeable. We should think, however, that to a nervous person the apprehensions for the safety of the ears and nose would be anything but agreeable, notwithstanding the fact, announced by the inventor, that "the operator, by turning a screw, can adjust the cutting blade so as to take off just the quantity of hair desired."

Prescott Advertisements.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEORGE BANGHART.

Prescott, November 23, 1867.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street, ... Prescott, Arizona.

(South of the Store of James Grant)

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

RAIBLE & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Prescott, October 5, 1867

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

Forms, and Use of Blanks

Just Published. 2 vols 8vo sheep. Price $15.

TO THE PROFESSION, COUNTY OFficers, and others, this work will prove to be the most useful and reliable Hand Book for constant reference, which has ever been published on the Pacific coast

Every word has been examined and re-examined and compared with the statutes by first-class lawyers, until the book is as perfect as it is possible to make it. A series of Blanks have been published in connection with the book, which those purchasing the book can use or not, as they wish. Much time, labor, and money have been expended to make the book and the blanks such as would enable those who used them to rely upon them, and thereby grow in favor and establish a reputation.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

NEGRO DISCIPLINE.—To show the high old spirit of discipline existing among the black soldiers stationed in New Mexico, a gentleman from that Territory relates the following:

Sergeant.—"Sambo, you's for guard."

Private.—"No, I'se'not for guard, neider."

Sergeant—"Yes, you is for guard, Sambo, an' if you don't go on guard right away, I's obliged to put you in line o' duty," and he dealt Sambo a stunner under the ear which laid him sprawling on the ground. The Sergeant was preparing to give him another blow, when Sambo exclaimed, "Hold on dar, Sergeant, I's in line o' duty now, I's 'gwine on guard right away."

ADVENTUROUS TRAVELER.—A Melbourne (Australia) paper announces the arrival in that city of Mr. Christian Friedrich Schaefer, a German traveler, who came overland from Sydney, the greater part of the way on foot. Mr. Schaefer is of dwarfish stature, from the effects of an injury to the spine received in youth, but in spite of this physical drawback he has, during the last fifteen years, traveled over a greater part of the surface of the world, mostly as a pedestrian. He passed through every country in Europe, through Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, North Africa, and across the width of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on foot and alone. He poposes to make a complete tour of these colonies, and to pass through Eastern Asia (India and China), finishing his long rambles by a bold journey on foot through Russian Tartary back to his home.

Wickenburg.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMing the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

The largest and best stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO,

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others. All of which I will sell cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona.

A. BARNETT.

Wickenburg, Nov. 20, 1867.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

To Solicit Orders for a New

Illustrated Bible Dictionary.

(Complete in One Volume.)

THIS DICTIONARY EMBODIES THE result of the most recent study, research, and investigation of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this work, agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.

But on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the agent, making his labors agreeable, useful and lucrative.

Ladies, retired clergymen, school teachers, farmers, students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every town and county on the Pacific coast, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars apply to or address

"Subscription Department,"
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Now Equal to Any Journal Published on the Pacific Coast.

It stemmed the torrent of bigotry, intolerance and persecution, fearlessly bearing up the OLD DEMOCRATIC ENSIGN through the dark period of our country's misery, until victory was achieved and the principles it battled for were triumphant. To do this incurred a very heavy expenditure, which, however, was cheerfully borne under the confident belief that the opportune time would come when the party would reimburse us by contributing generally its patronage. That time has now arrived, and we ask Democrats to do their part in sustaining this

DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

There is no better way of making accessions to our party than by the dissemination of correct information, and certainly the proper mode of doing that is by means of newspapers; and, therefore, every Democrat who is attached to the principles of his party, and entertains a sincere and earnest desire to see those principles triumph, should feel it a duty to contribute in some degree to the support of the Party Papers.

The Weekly Examiner

Will contain Fifty-Six Columns of original and well selected matter,

Not Political exclusively, for we design it not only an efficient party organ, but also a

A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.

It will contain carefully prepared Market and General Commercial Reports, giving reliable prices current of all leading articles of country produce and family supplies.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, and to clubs of five or more, (when mailed to one address) Four Dollars each. In all cases payment in advance is required.

WM. S. MOSS & CO.,
533 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

General Agents on the Pacific Coast, for all the

BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

☞ First class agents wanted for good works and good territory.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO
nov30 San Francisco, Cal.

MASONIC NOTICE.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 177 F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M.

JAMES F. MCCAFFREY, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. V. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868. NO. 2.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
— AT —
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4 00 One copy, three months, $2 50. Single Copies, 25 cents each.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2 00, each additional time, $1 50

One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $2 00.

Each additional half square and square, same rate

Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work*

Terms, Invariably in advance.

JOHN H MARION, BENJ. H WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors

YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

District Judge,	WM F TURNER
Probate Judge	HEZEKIAH BROOKS,
District Attorney,	ROBERT P PLATT,
Sheriff	A J MOORE
County Recorder	JOHN P BOURKE,
County Treasurer	WILLIAM COLE,
Clerk of District Court,	E W WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS.

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October

Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Gideon Cornell John G Campbell F H Wunderlich

Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October at Prescott

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel E Blair, George W Barnard.

OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

Governor	Richard C McCormick,
Secretary	James P T Carter,
Assistant Secretary	Henry W Fleury
Chief Justice	William F Turner
Associate Justice,	Henry T Backus
" "	Harley H Cartter,
Surveyor General	Laurens Upson,
Marshall	Edward Phelps,
Superintendent Indian Affairs	George W Dent,
Assessor of Internal Revenue,	Henry A Bigelow,
Collector " "	Levi Bashford,

TERRITORIAL

Auditor	James Grant,
Treasurer	John T Alsap
Adjutant General	William H Garvin,
Delegate to Congress,	Coles Bashford,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California
Prescott, Arizona.

H. W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Prescott, Arizona.

S. E. BLAIR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Montezuma street, Prescott. 4v25

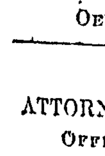
G. W. BARNARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Granite street, Prescott. 4v25

M. R. PLATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona

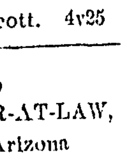
HENRY JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tubac, Arizona Territory.

G. H. OURY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Court House Building, Tucson, Arizona.

E. DARLING,



PIONEER
Drug Store,



PRESCOTT, A. T.

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows

Good Merchantable Lumber, $60 per M.
Second Quality .... 30 " "
Clear Lumber .... 100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency

A O NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise.
LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER:

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

oo19--3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

A Cadi's Court in Algiers.

When the traveler enters the great bay of Algiers, and sees the town standing like a white pyramid against the richly adorned hills of the Sahel, backed by the lofty snow-clad range of Atlas, he must confess that the prospect is a fair one. The aspect of the town, from a distance, is quite Moorish.

We land in Maltese boats, fall into the hands of Bishri porters and hotel commissioners, then ascend a long flight of steps from the quay and enter a "Place" thoroughly French, excepting at the angle to which we ascended, where stands the large mosque Djami el Dejdid. Three sides of this "Place du Gouvernment," or "Place Royale," by both of which names it is called, are occupied by houses four stories high, with arcades under their front. Along the remaining side runs a stone balustrade open to the port; and nearly in the centre of the square is a statue of the Duke of Orleans on horseback, by Marochetti, made out of cannon taken at Algiers. The inhabitants seem to pass most of their time in this Place, dawdling up and down, or leaning over the balustrades, where, undeterred by driving gale and drenching rain, they congregate, and stand three or four deep, to watch the advent or exit of each steamer, and see the latter pitch her bows under as she turns round the end of the mole, and speculate whether she will continue her voyage or be forced to return after an hour or two's cruise. In this "Place" a military band plays thrice a week, for an hour each day, in fine weather. In the provincial towns the music-loving population is treated more liberally, and bands play every day, weather permitting, and for a longer period. From the Place Royale run the three French streets—the Rue de la Martin, the Rue Bab el Oued, and the Rue Bab Azoun—each of them to one of the three gates of the lower town. They have arcades on each side, under lofty houses; and under these arcades French wares are sold, in French shops, by French people. In the Rue de la Martin everything is French, except the great mosque, the Djami el Kabir, half way down it. The French have restored its facade, which consists of a long line of lofty Moorish arches, supported upon marble columns, with a fountain in the centre.

In the Djami el Djedid, at the corner of the square, is the court of the Hanefi Cadi, who dispenses justice to the members of his own sect. He himself is seated in the centre, and on the left a dwarf is pleading a cause, with violent gesticulations and loud and acrid tones. His witnesses are behind him. The defendant and his witnesses are seated on the floor, waiting their turn for screaming and gesticulating On each side of the room sit two or three inferior judges. From the courts of the Cadis there is an appeal to a court which sits each Thursday in the Great Mosque, and is composed of both the Cadis and two principal members of the Ulema.

FOULING THE NEST.—The prominence which California has attained in the Union and throughout the world, arose from her extraordinary product of gold. Her present wealth of grain and fruit, of manufactures and commerce, is based broadly upon her mines The trading spirit of the chief city of the State appears inclined to ignore this palpable truth. At the banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco in the month of November last, eighteen toasts were given and responded to. Every interest in the State—everything, indeed, but mining—was toasted and complimented with set-speeches. One of the speakers referred to mining, but in terms of derogation. He believed "that the great Benton was more than half right when he denounced the 'possession of gold and silver mines the greatest curse with which the industry of a country could be afflicted.'" The speaker "believed further that until the political economy reverts to those time-honored principles which place agriculture, the mechanic arts and manufactures at the head of the list, and mining for the precious metals at the foot, our permanent prosperity will remain in abeyance." The speech from which this extract was taken was characterized as the best of the occasion. It betrays the tone of Pecksniff in the lament for those "time honored principles," under the influence of which California would be to-day only an insignificant State. But mining for the precious metals has had its day; it has ceased to be respectable to men of godly lives; it must go to the foot. We should expect to be told of course, that the speaker drew two little tracts from his pocket and edified the Chamber of Commerce by reading the stories of the "Pious Little Merchant" and the "Naughty Big Miner." It is a bird of ill omen that fouls its own nest. But perhaps the speaker is a member of the cormorant family, who has used his talents to such advantage that he can afford to kick over the basin that held his porridge. "Mining for the precious metals at the foot," indeed! The judgment may be affirmed that at no period of her future history, as glorious as it is likely to be, will California appear as grandly as during the first score of years of her mining epoch.—*Reese River Reveille.*

A RACE for $1,000 in Boston between three horses and two [illegible], "Deer-foot" and "Steep Rock," resulted in the success of the Indians, who ran their distance, 3½ miles, in 15 min. 16 sec., while the horses did 3 miles in 16 min. 19½ sec.

THE records of the Postoffice Department show that during the last fiscal year there were 13,500 changes of postmasters made, being over fifty per cent. of the whole number in the country, and 3,000 more than were ever before made in one fiscal year.

THE increased subsidy of $43,000 to the Pacific railway will commence on the Black Hills ridge, 525 miles west of Omaha, and 8,342 feet above the sea level. The point has been fixed by a Government engineer.

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBlic to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash.

WORMSER & CO.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street,.. ...Corner of Carleton, Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FROM CALIfornia, and is selling for cash, a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
PICKLES,
CRACKERS,
BUTTER,
COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
DRIED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT,
VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH,
SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE,
MINERS' and
JOINERS' TOOLS,
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

☞ Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco, issued.

Prescott, July 1, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS unusually large and choice assortment of

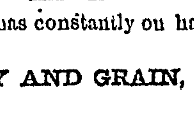
GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.
Prescott, August 10, 1867.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,



Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH. Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN, At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

Poetic Names of States.

Some of the poetic names of the various States which compose the Union are cleverly conceived, while others seem to have been bestowed without much discrimination. The following is a list of most of these fanciful appellatives:

Arkansas—Bear State.
California—Golden State.
Connecticut—Freestone State, Land of Steady Habits, Nutmeg State.
Delaware—Blue Hen, Diamond State.
Florida—Peninsula State.
Illinois—Garden State, Prairie State, Sucker State,
Indiana—Hoosier State.
Iowa—Hawkeye State,
Kansas—Garden of the West.
Kentucky—Dark and Bloody Ground, Corn Cracker.
Louisiana—Creole State.
Maine—Lumber State, Pine Tree State, Star in the East.
Massachusetts—Bay State.
Michigan—Lake State, Wolverine State.
Mississippi—Bayou State.
Missouri—Iron State.
Nevada—Silver State.
New Hampshire—Granite State.
New Jersey—Camden and Amboy.
New York—Empire State, Excelsior State.
North Carolina—Old North State, Turpentine State.
Ohio—Buckeye State.
Pennsylvania—Keystone State.
Rhode Island—Little Rhody.
South Carolina—Palmetto State.
Texas—Lone Star State.
Vermont—Green Mountain State.
Virginia—Mother of Presidents, Mother of States, Old Dominion.
Wisconsin—Badger State.

It will be observed that Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and West Virginia are still unbaptized by the poets. Some of the names, like Camden and Amboy, Wolverine State, Corn Cracker, and Bear State, are certainly not complimentary to the people who inhabit the Commonwealths thus characterized. Those applied to the original thirteen States are in general more happily chosen than those bestowed on the new members of the Union.

THE NEW CRUSHING PROCESS AT MARIPOSA. We understand, (says the San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press;*) that Prof. Siliman, one of the principal proprietors and Managers of the Quail Hill Mining Co., a few weeks since, sent two tons of the ore from that mine to the mill at Mariposa, to be treated by the process now in operation there—dry crushing with stamps, and final pulverization by the ball and barrel process. The ore, such as sent, when worked at the mine by the ordinary stamp mill process, yields about $5 to the ton. The yield at Mariposa, we are informed, was $15 to the ton. It was put through the barrels in three charges of about 1,300 pounds each. The yield of the separate charges was very nearly equal. This experiment is considered a very fair test of the relative value of the two processes. The yield was increased from $5 to $15 per ton. Of the relative cost we have no knowledge; but from the statements of the owners of the Mariposa process, it can bear no manner of proportion to the reported increase of yield. The character of the ore, however, is extremely favorable for exhibiting a marked contrast between the two modes of working—it being a highly decomposed sulphuret, containing extremely fine gold, a large portion of which must unavoidably be washed away by the large quantity of water necessarily employed in the wet process of stamping.

NO GOOD PLACE.—The San Jose *Mercury* tells of a conversation that occurred lately between an "intelligent" Chinaman and a citizen of that promising city. It appears that "John" having accumulated some money, and being disgusted with the present political complexion of matters, has determined to return home to the Flowery Kingdom. "Why, John," said the citizen, "can't you make more money here than you can in China?" "Yes," said John, "plenty work, plenty money; but no good place for Chinaman, by-and-by Democlats gettee Plesident, then whatee hell show Chinaman got?"

THE first thing a man takes to in life is milk—the last is his bier.

GRANITE STREET BUTCHER SHOP.

GUILFORD HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE BEST OF BEEF, PORK, etc., always on hand, and for sale, at prices to suit the times.

VEGETABLES

Of all kinds, constantly on hand, for sale cheap.
Prescott, Jan. 8, 1868.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, etc.,

☞ At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, La Paz, Arizona.

R. MEACHAM,

AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867

THE ARIZONA MINER
THE GOLD OF THE MINE IS GOOD.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,.....EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1868.

Mining News.

Big Bug District.—Mr. F. H. Wunderlich, who has lately visited this district, informs us that he has quite a number of men engaged in running a tunnel upon the "Eugenie" lode. Mr. Farrish, of San Francisco, accompanied Mr. Wunderlich, and expresses himself highly pleased with the looks of the country and the richness of the quartz. The upper or new tunnel of the Eugenie is now run into the ledge a distance of about ninety feet. The ledge is fully six feet thick, and the rock looks better than ever before. The several strata of which the ledge is composed are as follows: Next the foot-wall there are between eighteen inches and two feet of solid quartz, mixed with small, neatly-formed sulphurets of copper; next to this stratum, there is about the same thickness of decomposed copper-stained rock; then there are fully two feet of solid, bluish rock, which is also well mixed with sulphurets, and which "breaks out" in large, square pieces. We have seen a piece of this sulphuret rock, and we must say that it looked to us as though it would pay well, if properly treated, which it will be, as soon as Mr. Kustel arrives.

A drift, twenty feet in length, has been run into the "Galena" ledge, at a depth of seventy feet, which opened up a body of beautiful sulphuret ore, four and a half feet in thickness. The sulphurets in this ledge are not quite as small as those in the Eugenie, yet it is generally believed that they are richer in gold and silver. There is a bluish-black rock in this ledge that has assayed as high as $500 to the ton.

Placer mining, on account of an insufficient supply of water, is at a stand-still.

Walker's District.—Poland & Pearson recently worked five tons from the "Spur" lode. The clean-up established the fact that the Spur is a good lode, and will do to tie to. Mr. Pearson, who in company with Messrs. Shelton, and Cole, came to town a few days ago, told us that the rock paid well.

McCrackin is hauling rock from the "Pay-Streak," a new ledge.

Watson, Fredericks and Marsh, are taking rock out of the "Shamrock," lode.

A. French is burrowing in the "Tie-Tie."

The "Thunderboldt" mill is running upon "Shamrock" and "Tie-Tie" ores.

Some placer mining is being done on the bars of the creek, but there is scarcely enough water for that purpose, or for running the water arastras.

Hassayampa District.—Saturday last, Young & Roddick were down 46 feet upon the "Chance" silver lode. The rock looks first-rate and shows lots of native silver. Joe. Young, one of the lucky owners, got, recently, out of nine pounds of rock, nine ounces of amalgam. They have now several pounds of amalgam on hand.

The "Chase" lode continues to yield plenty of rich rock. Work is progressing steadily, and the energetic citizens who are having the ledge prospected, Messrs. Noyes and Curtis, are well pleased.

Mr. Reed started the "Sterling" mill on Wednesday evening, upon a small lot of Sterling tailings.

A party of Germans, who have been engaged in placer mining on the Hassayampa, recently struck, while working in the bed of the stream, a large ledge of finely-grained plumosa. We are informed that after manipulating and reducing the ore, the amalgam is worth $5, an ounce. The owners are Colorado men, and we believe, understand working this kind of ore. We have heard of parties in Prescott getting excited over this matter. All we have learned in regard to it, came to us second-handed, but we hope it is all true.

Frank Alters, has, we understand, lately found a big, rich quartz ledge, and is now at work upon it.

We will close our remarks, this week, by stating what is really the fact, that quartz mining in Yavapai county is looking up and looming into importance, and we hope this branch of industry will continue to flourish and prosper until Yavapai shall be as well-known for its riches as is Storey county, Nevada, or Nevada county, California.

RETURN OF CAVALRY ESCORT.—The cavalry escort that accompanied the Railroad Surveying party from New Mexico to the Colorado, returned to Camp Whipple a day or two ago. They belong to the 3d regiment of Cavalry, which is now stationed in New Mexico, and will leave in a short time, for that Territory.

OUR Government is about to acquire the port of Touscra, in Central America—for a naval station, we suppose.

Party Organization.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:—The time is fast approaching when we will be again called upon to select those who will represent us in the Territorial Legislature, and the National Congress. It is argued by some of both parties that as we have no vote in the National Congress, it is unwise and inexpedient in us to draw party lines, or to discuss party politics. Now, can it be, that an American citizen, born beneath the protecting ægis of the American Government, and the recipient of the blessings of American liberty, and American institutions from his childhood, is, in the faithful discharge of his duty, when he stands passively by, while political questions of the greatest moment to our country—questions upon the correct solution of which depends the perpetuity of our institutions and our liberties—are being discussed and decided. I cannot think so. If he loves his country and its institutions, if he would aid in maintaining and perpetuating his Government and his liberties, if he would discharge the duty of the patriot as one of the sovreigns of the Republic, in my judgment it becomes his duty to investigate carefully and closely the political questions presented, and, according to his judgment, determine the right, and when the right is thus determined, it becomes his duty as a citizen and patriot, so far as he may, to aid in the triumph of the right. Now if I am right in my conclusions as to the duty of the citizen, and if the members of the political parties of the day are honest in the expressed belief that the principles entertained by the parties to which they belong respectively, are those calculated to serve the best interests of the country, then it seems to me to follow as an inevitable conclusion that it is their bounden duty as citizens and patriots, to aid in the success of the principles thus adhered to by the party to which they belong. Now I am of the opinion that no one thing tends so much to the success of principle as the organized and concerted efforts of its adherents. Without the organization of party, political demagogues—men whose sole purpose and object is to gratify their personal ambition and private interest, having no regard to the public good, intrude themselves upon the public attention as candidates for office; they are necessarily comparitively strangers to the majority of those whom they seek to represent, and, for the time, endeavor to make their political notions accord with those of each man they meet, and by this species of fraud, elevate themselves to office. I know of no better way of remedying this evil than to organize the political parties. By organization, the evil complained of, is remedied through conventions. The delegates in convention canvass the merits of the aspirants for office, and in a majority of cases select the better man—one whose political principles are in unison with the party whose standard bearer he is, and one whose interests are identified with the interests of those whom he desires to represent. In this way the masses, through their representatives, select their candidates, instead of having the candidates intrude themselves upon them unbidden.

Again, by party organization, the political issues of the day are brought before the masses by the standard bearers of the respective parties, and the public press, and there discussed and the public mind enlightened. If it be true that this is a Government of the people, and that each citizen, however humble he may be, forms a component part thereof, and is entitled to a voice in the administration of the same, then whatever aids him in casting that voice understandingly and intelligibly, contributes to the good of the country. Organization, in my judgment, tends much to the triumph of the principles of the party in the majority, and though we have no vote in Congress, yet the result of our elections conducted upon party principles, has its influence. Our delegate in Congress will have his influence, and that influence will be in behalf of what the majority regard as correct principles.

Then, Sir, let the Democratic party organize. Let the Democracy of the Territory hold a Territorial Convention to nominate a candidate for Delegate to Congress, and let each section of the Territory vie with the other in efforts to put forth a good and true man, one who is devoted to the intereststs of the Territory as well as attached to the principles of the party. By so doing we will not only have served the Territory, but will have done what we might in aid of those principles in which we believe rests the salvation and perpetuity of that Government instituted by the Fathers of the Republic. The great majority of the people of this Territory believe that our interests have been neglected in the National Congress by those who were specially deputed by us to look after those interests. To aid in preventing a recurrence of this is my excuse for intruding upon your readers.

A DEMOCRAT.

CARS THIS SIDE OF THE SUMMIT.—Day before yesterday, says the Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* of Dec. 6th, the first load of freight was shipped over the track which has been laid on this side of the Summit—that is, from Coburn's Station, seven miles this side of the Summit, to Camp No. 24, within six miles of Crystal Peak. The track has been laid through the tunnel on the Summit, and the contractors say they will close the gap (of seven miles) between the Summit and Coburn's in two weeks, if the weather holds good.

Governor Haight's Inaugural.

In reviewing the able and statesmanlike address of Governor Haight, of California, the San Bernardino *Guardian* says:

"We are glad to find the Executive of the State of California so fully in accord with the President of the United States in the enlightened and strictly constitutional policy which he endeavors to impress upon the recusant members of Congress. In that portion of his address which refers to State policy, Governor Haight expresses himself in favor of a registry law; in favor of an eight-hour law 'as both parties,' he says, "in the late canvass gave distinct pledges that such a law should be enacted;" he is opposed to Chinese immigration; recommends economy and retrenchment; cautions the Legislature against lavish expenditures of public money, even under the name of charity; adverts to special legislation—and warns against it; recommends revision of the statutes; suggests the propriety of returning to the old system of appointing judges to hold office during good behavior; and closes by promising his aid in any way within his power, to facilitate the reformation of the present defective state prison system, and in the organization of a State University.

The recommendations of the Governor are just and proper, and we hope he will be enabled to carry them out, or have them carried out, to the great and permanent benefit of our glorious State."

The Radical papers have raised a big howl because Governor Haight saw fit to speak of and discuss, at some length, the powers and duties of the general Government, the States and the citizen, forgetting that Governor Low, in his partisan messages or harangues, has, heretofore waded pretty deep into National affairs.

THE CAUSES.—Various and sundry causes have been assigned by the Radicals for their crushing defeat in the late elections, and much bitter feeling exists between the two wings of that party. The New York *Times*, the organ of the Conservative Republicans, lays the blame at the door of the rampant Radicals, when it says:

"That the public mind has become disgusted with the extreme measures of many prominent men in the Union party we have little doubt. The evident determination of some among them, not only to secure the colored race in the enjoyment of equal rights, but to give them absolute ascendancy in the government of the country, has repelled very many who have hitherto acted with the Republican party. There is no doubt, moreover, that the reckless partizanship which has marked much of the action of the republican leaders, the disregard of constitutional obligations, the manifest determination to keep political power in their own hands, by whatever means, and the evident purpose to exclude the southern States from the Union until they can rely on their support of the most radical measures of public and party policy, have caused very many members of that party to distrust the wisdom and patriotism of those who have usurped its leadership and control.

ORIENTAL ORDER OF HUMILITY.—This ancient, honorable and charitable order has been established in Prescott within a month past, and to-day it numbers over fifty members, who, for honor, integrity and industry, are not surpassed by any other fifty men in the Territory. Hard-working men, clerks, storekeepers have fallen into the ranks of the brotherhood thick and fast, and the thing is spreading like wild-fire among our people. From what we can learn, on the outside, of course, it was founded by Cyrus, King of Persia, in the year 950, B. C. Its object is to counteract, and show up the standard follies of mankind, enforce humility, and aid man to control his wicked passions, and cause him to see himself as others see him. Following is a list of the officers elected at their last meeting:

"The annual election of officers of the O. O. O. H., was held at their usual place of meeting, on Tuesday evening, the sixth inst. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. W. G. S., A. O. Noyes; W. G. V., J. T. Alsap; H. G. C., Henry A. Bigelow; V. S., E. Darling; O. G., J. E. McCaffrey; I. G. Geo. Lount. After the choice of officers was declared, the degree of G. R. J., was conferred on our worthy County Treasurer, Wm. Cory. Business then gave way to the festivities usual on such occasions. The new set of officers wore a look of importance next day, hardly to be expected from members of an order of so significant a title.

Proceedings of a Miners' Meeting Held at Walker's Creek, Dec. 31st, 1867.

In acordance with notice, a Miners' Meeting convened at Elliott's Old Store, December 31st, at 4 P. M., Mr. Wm. Pointer presiding.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. The claims in this District now held on the District and County Records, and not forfeited by non-compliance with mining laws, shall be maintained until all Indian difficulties and dangers cease in this District.

Resolved, 2. All new claims shall be located under the laws of the United States, now in force.

Resolved, 3. The County Recorder of Yavapai County shall be Recorder of Walker's Quartz Mining District.

On motion of Mr. McCracken, a copy of the proceedings was ordered to be furnished to the ARIZONA MINER for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. POINTER, President.

D. R. POLAND, Secretary.

Letter from Hardyville.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.]

HARDYVILLE, Jan. 1, 1868.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: Gen. William J. Palmer and party arrived at this place on the 24th of December. To-morrow, they leave for San Francisco. The last of the surveying parties will be in this week, and arrangements will be made to finish up the survey as soon as possible.

The adopted route runs close to the San Francisco Mountains, south of the main mountains and north of Bill Williams Mountain, to Peacock Springs, and through Truxton Pass and Wallapai Valley to Railroad Pass, and crosses the Colorado river about three miles above the Needles, or about twenty-five miles below this place.

So the road will not touch any settlement of Arizona, but I hope settlements will soon be made in the neighborhood of the adopted route.

The route has been in every respect better than was even hoped for, with low and easy grades, but few curves, and an inexhaustible forest of pine timber, making this route preferable to all others. The surveying parties that were sent out *via* the 32d parallel, or Gila and Fort Yuma route, have been recalled and placed on this route, and no other route will be talked of but the 35th parallel route.

While the roads are blocked up with snow along the northern route, we are having pleasant weather. Even at this writing, we are reported that the mails from San Francisco to Salt Lake cannot get through; that the road from San Francisco to Los Angeles is impassable, and that from Los Angeles to this place it is under water; so it is impossible to get through with the mails. And no mail has arrived from St George for the past ten days, on account of deep snow near Salt Lake. So, while the northern route is completely blocked up with snow, this 35th parallel route is open, and we are enjoying a pleasant and mild climate.

The only annoyance that the surveying party have is the great swarms of flies and mosquitoes along the Colorado river, and even far out on the road towards the San Francisco Mountains, the swarms of flies were met as late as the 26th of December.

An abundance of grass enabled the General to bring through all his stock in good condition.

The party are all in good health and spirits. Major Calhoun and Dr. Parry joined the party last evening, and after looking at our mines, will follow the advance party to and join them at Tehachipe Pass, and make a quick march to San Francisco, as they want to get in all their reports before February 1st, if possible.

WM. H. HARDY.

LOST THEIR WAY.—Two whole souled valley Arizonans of the pre historic order, recently came to Prescott on business, settled it up, bade good bye to their numerous friends, mounted their chargers, and turned their faces homeward to the land of cactus. Owing to the darkness of the night, or the soothing effects of tangle leg, our heroes lost their way, and were three days in going from Prescott to Wickenburg. We will let one of them, whom we will call I. Arkin, for short, tell the story in his quaint and laughable manner:

WICKENBURG, Jan. 4th, 1868.

I arrived in this place the third day out from your lively and fascinating city, but in a rather damaged and unseaworthy condition. Having, as you are aware, strayed from the paths of virtue and sobriety while in Prescott, I also did likewise from the trail to Walnut Grove, and found myself, at the witching hour of 12 P. M., on the top of one of Arizona's highest hills, from which, no doubt, a good view could be had of the surrounding country, but, alas! I had chosen a bad hour, as I could not see further than my horse's head. I, therefore, proceeded to take the altitude of the mountain, which I accomplished in my usual happy and scientific manner, viz: by rolling myself to the bottom. I found the hill to be 40,000 feet above the level of the Quartz Rock Saloon, and myself to be badly used up. I, however, escaped with a few slight contusions. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard. I am now almost well again, and I have forsworn all kinds of intoxicating liquors. (Query. Is lager intoxicating?)

I was out to the Vulture yesterday, and was much surprised at the great amount of rich ore in sight and the way they are tearing the old hill to pieces. The Vulture is a great thing.

THE MAILS.—The mail rider from Hardyville to Prescott continues to make regular semi-weekly trips, but, for all the news he brings, he might just as well wrap himself in a blanket, go to sleep, and dream of kingdom come. We have not received a mail from California for over two weeks, and the Lord knows when we shall receive one.

Service upon the southern route, from this place to Tucson, appears to have been discontinued for the present. No mails, no news, is the cry of our citizens. High water, it is said, is the cause of these failures, and if it is, we pray that it may soon be low enough to allow our mails to arrive and depart regularly, as of yore. Central Arizona is just now in a similar position to Rabel's Tannery at Sacramento—cut off from the outside world by water.

QUARTZ LAWS.—The proceedings of a meeting held by the miners of Walker's District, recently, will be found in our columns to-day. We think the miners of the Creek have done just what was right in extending the time for working upon ledges until hostile Indians cease their depredations upon us. We have heard of some parties who have already commenced "jumping," but we would advise them not to spend much money or labor upon such ledges, as there is no law—either National, Territorial, or District—in existence, that will bear them out in "jumping." Go slow, gentlemen.

COUNTY MATTERS.—The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of this county will be found in to-day's paper. Hereafter the MINER will publish the proceedings of the Board regularly; also, the reports of all county officers.

Persons who are "on the fence" will please notice the advertisement of the Board for proposals to build a fence around the Court House and Jail.

The Board ought to have the new county building painted, as it would add greatly to its appearance, and protect the weather-boarding from the weather.

Mr. Campbell has contracted with the county to build a flue in the Court House, for the sum of one hundred dollars (jail bond). It is very much needed, as the building is too cold a place to write in, without fire. All the rooms should have stoves in them. We consider this a good bargain for the county, and do not think Supervisor Campbell took the job because he expected to make money out of it.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS.—We were shown, on Wednesday evening last, by Mr. Shelton, of Walker's District, a lot of beautiful specimens of quartz and gold, which were found by him, recently, in that district. The quartz which holds the gold is bluish-white. One of the pieces was more than half gold; the others were also very rich. The ledge from which the pieces were slid or washed has not yet been found, but parties are now prospecting for it.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON, of Kirkland Valley, came into town on Wednesday last. He has been sick with ague, tried to cure himself in the Valley, and did not succeed. He thinks he can "bust it" out" in Prescott, and we hope he may.

Delinquent Tax Roll
ON
REAL ESTATE,

For the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, for Territorial and County Taxes, for the Year 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, on Monday, March 2d, 1868, at ten o'clock, A. M., as required by law, I will expose for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House, in Prescott, Yavapai county, Arizona, and continue to sell, from day to day, until the whole or sufficient of each parcel has been sold to pay the amount of Territorial and County Taxes, interest and charges, set forth in the annexed list as due, (unless the same shall be previously paid) the following described property.

Martin, J. H. 160 acres of land on Granite creek.	$37,11
Mohave & Prescott Toll road Co, that portion of the Prescott Toll road lying in Yavapai county.	225,75
McMullen, Murphy & Co, lot 23, block 13.	4,21
Ruff Thomas, 160 acres of land on Rio Verde.	6,38
Whitcomb & Co., 160 acres of land Walnut creek.	24,25
Dickson John, house west side of Granite street.	6,37
Elliott A. H., poss'y right to 160 acres of land Granite creek	9,20
Forbes John L. lot 18, block 8.	3,59
Cullumber Samuel, 160 acres land Kirkland Valley.	9,20
Pierce S. Z., ditch on Lynx creek.	19,68
Rosenback L., lot 19, block 19	3,59
Simmons T. H., Ranch and improvements.	11,16
E. W. Coffin, agent, Mill on Turkey creek.	702,75
Coulter & Tyson, agents, Mill on Lynx creek	355,12
Smith & Henson, 320 acres of land Williamson Valley.	3,59
McDermott & Ayres, 160 acres of land Skull Valley.	17,62
Norwood John, 160 acres land on Rio Verde.	12 87
Turner W. F. improvements on ranch.	6,37
Buckman J. J., possessory right to 160 acres of land adjoining Miller's ranch.	10,59
Boblet & Snediker, house and lot corner Gurley and Granite street.	12,00
Cummings & Mun, 160 acres land Mint Valley.	13,41
Cummins & Phy, Blacksmith shop Granite street.	13,96
Ellsworth George, 160 acres of land in Walnut Grove.	28,82
Ehle Jno. 160 acres land in Skull Valley.	11,99
Fredericks & Marsh, 160 acres of land on Rio Verde.	38,82
Baldwin J. H. lot 23 block 7 with house;	68,25
Dare, John T. town lots, horses and wagon.	14,71

ROBERT F. PLATT,
District Attorney.

Delinquent Personal Property Tax, of Yavapai County, for 1867.

PRESCOTT, January 11, 1868.

It appearing to me by the delinquent tax roll for the year 1867, filed in my office, that the persons named in the annexed list are indebted to the County of Yavapai in the amounts set opposite their names, for Territorial and County taxes, interest and charges, on personal property, for the year 1867, therefore, notice is hereby given that, if said sums are not paid on or before the first Monday in March, 1868, I will (as required by law) institute suits for the recovery of the same, with cost.

Davis, Irwin	$2,390,37
Elliott, Wm.	9,28
Harding, Fred	12,00
Rogers, Lewis	34,91
Sanders, Peter	12,66
Wolf & Folks	74,37
Crow, C. I.	33,75
Peralls,	8,47
Silvers, E.	4,86
Dudley, J. G.	14,81
St James & Co	170,50
Ralston & Brown,	46,75
Dickson, John	12,00
Browne & Silverthorn	170,50
W. W. Jones,	84,12

ROBERT F. PLATT,
District Attorney.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

GRIST MILL.—Bowers & Bros.' small mill, on Granite Creek, one and a half miles south of town, is kept constantly at work, grinding corn into feed and meal.

INDIANS ABOUT.—While two men were coming from the Hassayampa to Prescott, on Wednesday last and when near Copper Creek, their attention was drawn to the action of a dog which accompanied them, and which was ahead of them on the trail. The men immediately jerked their "utensils," and prepared for the fray. Arriving at the place where the dog had stood barking, they saw the footprints of three noble red "villins and scowndrils" of the Apache persuasion, who, no doubt, but for the watchfulness of the dog, would have remained hid in the brush until the men came within shooting distance, when, very probably, they would have given them a taste of their feathers. We warn our people to be upon their guard and keep a sharp lookout for the thieves. They have been upon their good behavior now for several weeks feasting upon the animals corn and wheat stolen by them from us last summer. Very likely, they have been east visiting their Pinal and Coyotero brothers learning their tactics and science, and have come back to their old haunts with an increased stock of warlike and knowledge and cunning. Look out for your lives and property citizens.

WE saw Messrs Campbell and Wunderlich going around town on Wednesday last with a subscription paper and tried to dodge 'em but couldn't. We then advanced towards them as boldly as a sheep and were politely requested to affix our sig for a small sum to aid in raising the expenses incurred in ousting Mr Ward from possession of the public plaza. We believe they got the necessary amount subscribed. If matters turn out as we expect they will, we stand ready to subscribe to a fund for erecting a neat, good and substantial fence with gates around this beautiful and much coveted goat pasture and canine playground.

CORN FROM THE VALLEY.—Four ox wagons belonging to Bowers Bros arrived in town on Wednesday last with loads of corn from the ranch of H. Boggs for Geo F B Bowers. Beach's train also came in similarly freighted. The corn was stored in Mr Grant's warehouse.

HENRY W FLEURY Esq.—This gentleman who is well and favorably known to our citizens for his genial disposition and other good qualities is the only one that rode the Capital to Prescott. Mr Fleury came to Arizona with the [illegible] and [illegible] the time he anchored on Granite Creek, we believe the gentleman has not been more than a mile from town. Although raised in New York City he loves the solitude of the mountains is enraptured with the soughing of the pines the delicious climate and the [illegible] of Central Arizona. During the absence of the [illegible] officials of the Territory, Mr Fleury has acted as Governor and Secretary and filled these posts with ease elegance [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] deprived of the capital, and considers the whole transaction. Had he been Governor instead of [illegible] Cactus land would not have had [illegible] of wet [illegible].

WAGONS AND GOODS [illegible] at Camp Lincoln [illegible] several dispatch [illegible] supplies for their establishment. [illegible] in finding teams to haul the goods purchased by them but now, we believe they have secured them.

BUILD ROADS.—We think it would be wise policy for merchants and property owners of this town to do all in their power to aid in building new roads and improving old ones. The people of Walnut Grove which by the way, is one of the most prosperous settlements in the county [illegible] by the people of Prescott [illegible] before now aided in the construction of a wagon road to the Grove. We have been told that a very good road could be made with little cost from here to the Grove. The trade of that settlement amounts to a good deal in a year, and if we do not do something to make the way easy for it to come to Prescott there is danger of our losing it. The present road from Prescott to Skull and Kirkland Valleys is rough and tortuous. A better and much shorter route we are informed, could be had by following a swag that runs from a little distance back of the Governor's house to the divide by the expenditure of a little labor and cash. We hope our people will wake up to the importance of connecting the town with good roads and trails to every mining camp and agricultural village in the county. The money expended in this way will be returned, trade will increase, wagons and animals will last longer, less swearing will be indulged in, and the people of both town and country will see each other oftener and be mutually benefitted thereby.

FROM THE RIO VERDE.—The soldiers at Camp Lincoln, on the Rio Verde, (Cos G and C, of the Fourteenth Infantry,) are now engaged in a laudable work. It is known to nearly all of our citizens that, on account of a certain terrible hill on this side of that river, it has heretofore been almost impossible for a team to get down into the rich valleys that lie beneath. Well, there are sixty men now engaged in "cultivating" that rough old mountain, who, by their exertions, have already succeeded in making a very good zigzag road. When they get through with this big job, it will be a pleasure instead of, as heretofore, a terror, to pay a visit to Camp Lincoln and the settlements. Soldiers and citizens will feel better, and supplies can be had much easier than formerly. The farmers can get their grain and vegetables to Prescott, without having to pack them on the backs of animals up Copper Canon or old "Grief." Forty of the men are at work upon the road, and twenty men do guard duty. In place of being abandoned, as some people supposed it would, Camp Lincoln will, we think, be strengthened by more troops, as soon as General McDowell has them to spare. It is an excellent place to scout from, being right in the heart of the Tonto country, and not far from the Pinal, Cosninos, and Coyotero countries. Adobe houses will be built for the troops, water will be taken out of the river to irrigate a Government farm with, and the place will soon be one of life and activity. But we hope the soldiers will not be compelled to waste their time in farming. They should be employed in fighting Apaches, exploring the country, and protecting the citizen.

NEW HOUSE.—So as to give those of our readers who "live out of doors" an idea of what it costs a person to fence himself in and cover said fence with a roof, we herewith give the cost of building a frame house, 18x24, shingle roof and brick chimney. The house under consideration is upon Montezuma street, between the MINER office and the store of Wormser & Co. It is the property of J W Beebe, and is now occupied as an office and dwelling house by Henry A. Bigelow, U S Assessor of Internal Revenue. The figures are in greenbacks:

Lumber	$181 00
Shingles	52 00
Sash	21 00
Brick	24 00
Building chimney	15 00
Nails	16 00
Hauling brick	3 00
Hauling lumber	12 00
Lock	9 00
Labor	68 00
Total cost	$405 00

THE BIRDS OF PARADISE a society composed of the young men and women of Prescott and vicinity, had a good time of it last evening in Blair & Elliott's building. They tripped the light fantastic in gay and festive style.

VISIT.—Brevet Captain Fechet Lieut Mender, and another officer whose name we have forgotten paid us a friendly visit on Thursday last. Lieut Mender is Post Adjutant at Camp Whipple.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Read the communications in to-day's paper. "A Democrat" argues ably, for the thorough organization of the Democratic party and the holding of a Territorial Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. We agree with him and hope that, if possible, strict party lines will be drawn in the approaching contest so as to shut out all brazen faced adventurers, who are ever ready to worm themselves into office by deceiving the people with two faced political professions.

Mr Hardy writes a letter in relation to the railroad and mails, which will repay a perusal. It is the general opinion that work will be commenced upon the road in this Territory next spring.

BEACH'S TRAIN has gone to Camp Lincoln with goods for Arnold & Bowers and a lot of shingles and lumber. It will haul back to town a lot of corn for Mr James Grant.

NOTICE TO SETTLE.—All persons indebted to William H Hardy at this place will find it advantageous to call upon Capt J P Hargrave at his office on Montezuma street, and settle up immediately. See notice in another column.

WEATHER.—We are just now enjoying an excellent article of this commodity. The days are pleasant and sunshiny, the nights just cool enough for a person to sleep warm and comfortable out of doors [illegible] pairs of blankets a soldier overcoat and a copy of the [illegible].

P.S.—Since putting the above in type an [illegible] quantity of rain has fallen and up to [illegible] 9 o'clock this morning it was said descending in sheets.

FIRE WOOD, delivered is worth from four to six dollars in Prescott.

SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—Mr F. M. Chapman, of Wickenburg, has written to Sheriff Moore of this place requesting him to procure for the Smiling Canal Company of Salt river, of which Mr Chapman is President the services of a competent surveyor to survey and make a map of the Company's ditch and to lay off a town site. If there are any such in this vicinity, they can, by dropping Mr Chapman a few lines stating terms etc, get a good job.

DR. JONES'S TRAIN arrived here from La Paz on Wednesday, with freight for Government. The wagons were unloaded at the Post on Thursday morning, drove up to town, and were loaded up again, by Wormser & Co, with corn and shingles for Camp McPherson, and powder and fuse for the Vulture Mining Co, at Wickenburg. The train started back on Thursday last.

JIM MONIHAN is having his stable fixed up for the cold weather. He has had Uncle Johnny Miller, our old placer mining partner, stopping up the cracks with mortar for a week past.

NEW SETTLEMENT.—A new settlement has been started at the point where the road from Prescott to the Rio Verde *via* the Agua Frio Ranch, crosses Lynx Creek, by Messrs Leity, Johnson, Thomas, Ellit Krause and others. They intend to break up a large quantity of the rich valley land of that vicinity, and plant corn, vegetables, etc., in it in the spring. Good luck, gents. May you raise excellent crops. There are thousands of acres in the valley, as yet unoccupied, that will produce good corn, wheat, and vegetables, and we hope to see others follow the good example set them by this energetic band of bachelors. There is no business under the sun as healthy as independent, or as profitable as farming, and we are glad to see ancient miners turning their attention to this branch of business. Without we raise our own provisions, a great many of our mines will be useless until a railroad is built.

THE O'Neill Dramatic Association advertise an excellent bill for Saturday evening next, which will be played in their new theatre, at Camp Lincoln. Go and see them.

THE Delinquent Tax List for the year 1867, appears in to-day's paper.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

PRESCOTT, Monday, January 6, 1868.

Present—Messrs. Campbell, Cornell and Wunderlich.

The following accounts were audited and allowed:

Arizona Miner, for printing,	$27 00
H. Brooks, rent for office of Recorder,	80 00
H. Brooks, " " "	80 00
J. P. Bourke, wood for Recorder's office,	40 00
W. J. Berry, services as Attorney in case of Chevalier,	50 00
S. E. Blair, services as Justice of the Peace,	63 40

Board adjourned until Tuesday, January 7th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, January 7, 1868.

Present—Full Board.

Ordered that all blank licenses returned by the Treasurer be destroyed, and that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors have new licenses printed.

Ordered that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors have new blank county warrants printed.

Board adjourned until Thursday, January 9, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Thursday, January 9, 1868.

Present—Full Board.

Board examined papers and accounts of John H. Marion, late County Treasurer, and found them correct. Also examined accounts of J P Bourke, late Sheriff, and found them correct.

Let contract to J G. Campbell to build flue in Courthouse, for $100 Jail Bond.

Received, from J. H Marion, late County Treasurer, $6,944 in redeemed County Warrants.

Received, from Wm Cory, present Treasurer, $200,00.

Board turned over to County Treasurer, delinquent tax list for 1865, amounting to $763,40; for 1866, $797,46; 1867, $4,140,17, Blank Licenses, $110, Cash, $141,23, Poll Tax Receipts, $96,00, Journal, Day Book.

FIRES.—Great fires have occurred, lately, in the city of St Joseph and the towns of Sedalia and Louisiana, Missouri.

FROM WALNUT GROVE.—Augustus E Swain, Sam Ball, and Bill Carlisle came up from the Grove yesterday. They report everything all right on the Hassayampa.

Further Reduction in Prices!

HENDERSON & CO.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

JUST OPENED,

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes,
Cutlery,
Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Playing Cards,
Stationery,
Confectionery,
Nuts, Figs,

COLT'S, HENRY'S, SPENCER and WIRE

CARTRIDGES,

Pistols, Pistol Balls and Pistol Flasks.

SPECIAL NOTICE To Chewers and Smokers:

Extra Fine Havana Cigars,

Fine Cut and Natural Leaf Chewing Tobacco,

ALSO,

A few more packages, left, of the unrivalled

ROSE SMOKING TOBACCO.

The finest assortment of

Meerschaum Pipes,

this side of the Bay.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant stock of

DRY-GOODS,

Comprising an assortment of

Winter Dress Goods,
Laces, Edgings, Insertings, etc,
Sheetings, Shirtings, etc., etc.,

Fine Bleached and un-Bleached Domestics	37½ cts. ℔ yard,
French Calico,	37½ " "
American "	25 " "

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling," is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets,
Prescott, Arizona.

Cash paid for Government vouchers,

D. HENDERSON & CO.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMP LINCOLN THEATRE!

Stage Manager, ... J. B. O'NEILL,
Leader of Orchestra, ... GEO. LORIMER.

On Saturday Night, January 18th, 1868,

THREE GRAND PIECES!
THREE GRAND PIECES!

COMMENCING WITH

THE GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA

—OF—

RORY O'MORE,

—OR—

IRELAND IN '98.

Rory O'More, ... O'NEILL.
Sir Richard De Lacy .... (the Proscribed) .... QUINN.
Shan Duh .... (the Outlaw) .... ROTH,
Scrubbs, ... (the Collector) .... SMITH,
Col. Thunder, ... (Governor) .... FRY
Soldring Solomon .... LAMONTE,
De Will Skin .... (A Smuggler) .... BRUCE,
Sergeant, ... MURPHY,
Bill Jones, ... DOOLEY,
Barney, ... (Countryman) .... McQUEENY,
Kathleen Bawn, ... (Betrothed to Rory) .... GEE,
Mary O'More, ... FISH,
Mrs DeWill Skin, ... FISH,
Kitty Shaughnessy, ... THOMASON,

ETHIOPIAN DELINEATIONS.

Lecture on Woman's Rights, ... VANCE.

After which, the LAUGHABLE FARCE of the

HAPPY MAN!

Paddy Murphy, ... O'NEILL,
Ram Rusti, ... (The King) .... QUINN,
Grand Vizier, ... FRY,
Moon She, ... SMITH,
Run Fast, ... MARTIN,
Coquette, ... (Vizier's Daughter) .... GEE.

SONGS, DANCES, ETC.

Banjo Solo, ... VANCE.

To conclude with the Farce of

Bombastes Furioso.

Artoxominous .... (King of Utopia) .... ROTH,
Fusbus .... (Minister of State) .... FRY,
General Bombastes, ... O'NEILL,
Distafina, ... FISH,
Soldiers, Attendants etc, ... By the Company,

Doors Open at Half past Six. Performance commences at Seven, precisely.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE now Selling their

Winter Stock,

At their Fire Proof Building, on

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Opposite the Plaza, ... Prescott, Arizona,

Consisting, in part, of

Ladies' Dress Goods, French, American, English and dark colored Prints,
Merino Dress Patterns, of various colors,
Balmoral and Plain Skirting,
Shawls, Nubias and Hoods,
Silk and Cashmere Cloaks,
Children's Shoes,
Balmoral, Lasting, and light Calf Shoes,
A Fine Assortment of Dress Trimmings,
Plain and Fancy Hair Nets,
Combs, Buttons, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Staple Dry-Goods,

Domestics,
Flannels,
Linen,
Blankets,
Satinette and Cassimere Cloth.

CLOTHING.

A Large and Extensive Assortment of Gents' Suits; Also, Coats, Vests and Pants, of Fine Quality and Style,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
Summer, Flannel and Cassimere Over and Under Shirts,

A full and complete assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We would call the attention of buyers to our large and well-selected stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Tobacco, Cigars,
Ayers' Medicines,
Stationery, etc.

Hardware.

Powder, Mining Tools, Ploughs Corn Shellers, Stoves, etc., etc.

Our entire stock is for sale low, for cash, and cash only.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM

Prescott, Dec 27, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,

FORT WHIPPLE, Arizona, January 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until WEDNESDAY, January 15th, 1868, at twelve o'clock, M., for supplying the United States Government,

At FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.,

WITH

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF HAY,

Of Two Thousand Pounds to the Ton.

Bids will be received for any part of the above amount.

The Hay must be well cured and made of the best quality of native grass. It will be subject to inspection and weight, and must be delivered and stacked in such part of Fort Whipple as directed by the undersigned. The stacks must be carefully built and properly raked off, to protect them from the weather, and must be so arranged as to prevent the hay from coming in contact with the ground, and to afford free circulation of air under the stacks.

The parties to whom contracts may be awarded will be required, within forty-eight (48) hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded to said bidder. In case of firms making bids, each individual name must be written out.

The delivery of the hay to commence immediately after the approval of the contract by the District, Department and Division Commanders,

Prices must be written as well as expressed in figures. The oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposal.

No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the District, Department and Division Commanders.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal.

Terms should be stated in U. S. gold coin, or the market value thereof in currency, at date of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for that purpose, if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Hay, at Fort Whipple, A T.," and directed to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids from disloyal parties, or those who have heretofore failed to fulfill their contracts with the Government will not be entertained.

E D. BAKER,
Captain and A. Q. M. U S A, Chief Q M of Sub-District of Prescott.

Proposals for Fencing Court-House.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the County Recorder of Yavapai County, until Monday, February 10th, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the erection of one hundred and fifty feet of slab fence round the Court-House. Said fence to be built of double thickness of slabs, spotted, barked and set close. The posts to be set eight feet apart, and, at least, two feet in the ground; to be of hewed or sawed lumber, and eight inches square, the rails to be four by six inches; each slab to be spiked on with four forty-penny nails; a complete gate, with lock, etc, to be built in said fence, of the same material, at such place as may be agreed upon. Also, a small out-house, four by six, with vault five feet deep, to be built in the jail-yard.

Payment will be made in the jail bonds of the county.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
JOHN P BOURKE,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Prescott, January 9, 1868,

Notice to Creditors.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO William H. Hardy, at Prescott, are requested to call on the undersigned and make immediate payment, to save costs and other inconveniences.

J. P. HARGRAVE.

Prescott, A. T., January 9, 1869.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desire to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which they are ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEO. BANGHART,
I. H. SKILLIN.

Prescott, November 28, 1867.

NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY claim, for farming purposes, a tract of land situated and described as follows: Three hundred and fifty (350) yards running south from corner of Vulture Mining Company's farm, on the Hassayampa river, and from thence, seven hundred (700) yards, running East.

A. K. DURGIN,
G. K. CUSENBARY.

Vulture City, Arizona, Dec. 25, 1867.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street, ... Prescott, Arizona.

(South of the Store of James Grant.)

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, Proprietors.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

The Voice of Nature.

In solemn stillness Nature swells
An endless strain of love, which tells
The wisdom, might and wondrous love
Of Him who reigns and rules above.

The green-clad groves, the cloud-capped hills,
The foaming seas and restless rills,
Are all inscribed with His great name—
All spread abroad His matchless fame.

When evening's fair and constant bride
Illumes the world and swells the tide,
Upon her features mild and grand
Is seen the stamp of God's own hand.

Her shining cohorts, clustering round
Her fadeless form, all westward bound,
All noble blend their influence
To tell their Maker's excellence.

And when the distant thunder's crash
And red-hot lightning's vivid flash
Throw blinding halos round their path,
We see an emblem of his wrath.

TIME.

[From the Cornhill Magazine for September.]

The looseness of idea which is traceable in many of our semi-philosophic phrases and opinions offers a curious subject for reflection. Habitually, partly from mental indolence probably, partly from inherent unscientific carelessness of mind, we are satisfied with *approaches* to an idea about, or an explanation of, the phenomena which catch our attention—with what Dr. Chalmers used to call "the inkling of an idea"—not so much with half an idea as with the raw materials of an idea. We are content with feeling that a conception, and probably a true conception, *looks* under the expressions we hear and repeat; and under cover of this inarticulate *sentiment* (for it is usually nothing more) we absolve ourselves from the exertion of analyizing the conception, embodying it in appropriate language, or even carrying it so far as distinct and inexpressible notions. We use a phrase, and then fancy we have done a thing—have elucidated a fact or given utterance to an idea. We employ words not to express thought, nor (as Talleyrand suggested) to conceal it; but to hide its absence and to escape its toil.

No word has been oftener made to do duty in this way than Time. We constantly say—speaking of material things—that "Time" destroys buildings, effaces inscriptions, removes landmarks, and the like. In the same way—speaking of higher matters appertaining to men and nations, to moral and intellectual phenomena—we are accustomed to say that "Time" obliterates impressions, cures faults, solaces grief, heals wounds, extinguishes animosities; as well as that under its influence empires decay, people grow enlightened, errors get trodden out, brute natures become humanized, and so on—that the world "makes progress," in short. Now what do we mean when we speak thus; or do most of us mean anything? What are the mighty and resistless agencies hidden under those four letters, and embodied in, or implied by, the little word?

Sir Humphrey Davy, in those "Consolations of Travel" which worthily solaced "the last days of a philosopher," endeavored to answer this question as regards mere physical phenomena. He analyzes the several causes which, in the course of ages, contribute and combine to produce the ruins which cover the surface of the earth, and most of which are more lovely in their decay than ever in their pristine freshness. Putting aside all results traceable to the hand of man, to the outrages of barbarian invaders, or the greed of native depredators—leaving out of view, too, the destruction wrought from time to time by lightning, the tempest, and the earthquake—he shows, that the principal among those elements of destruction, which operate slowly and surely, generation after generation, are traceable to *heat* and *gravitation*. More precisely, they may be classed under two heads, the chemical and the mechanical, usually acting in combination, and the two former much the more powerful of the two. The contraction and expansion of the materials of which all buildings are composed, due to changes of temperature, operate to loosen their cohesion, especially where wood or iron enters largely into their composition; and in northern climates, wherever water penetrates among the stones, its peculiarity of sudden and great expansion when freezing renders it one of the most effective agencies of disintegration known. The rain that falls year by year, independent of its ceaseless mechanical effect in carrying off minute fragments of all perishable materials, is usually, and especially near cities, more or less charged with carbonic acid, the action of which upon the carbonate of lime, which forms so large an element in most stones, is sometimes portentously rapid, as indeed we see every day around us. The air, again, through the instrumentality of the oxygen which is one of its component parts, is about the most powerful agency of destruction furnished by the whole armory of nature: it corrodes the iron by which the stones are clamped together; it causes the gradual decay of the timber of which the roofs of buildings are usually constructed, so that we seldom find any traces of them in the more ancient remains which have come down to us. Thus the great principle of organic life becomes also, in its inevitable and eternal action, the great principle also of decay and dissolution. Then follows what we may term the unintentional or accidental agencies of living things. As soon as the walls and pediments and columns of a statue or a temple have lost their polished surface through the operation of the chemical influences we have enumerated, the seeds of lichens and mosses and other parasitic plants, which are constantly floating in the atmosphere, settle in the roughnesses, grow, decay, and decompose, form soil, attract moisture, and are followed by other and stronger plants, whose roots force their way into the crevices thus formed by "Time," and end by wrenching asunder the damaged and disintegrated blocks of marble. The animal creation succeeds the vegetable and aids its destructive operations; the fox burrows, the insect bores, the ant saps the foundations of the building; and thus by a series of causes, all of them in the ordinary and undying course of nature, the most magnificent edifices ever raised by the genius, the piety, and the industry of man are brought to an end, as by a fixed and irreversible decree. And this is "Time," so far as its physical agencies are concerned.

When we turn from the influence of Time on the work of man's hands to consider its influence on the man himself, we find a very different mode of operation. "Time with individuals acts partly through the medium of our capacities and powers, but more, probably, through our defects and the feebleness and imperfection of our nature. It ought not, perhaps, to be so, but it is so. Time heal sour wounds and brings comfort to our sorrows, but *how?* "It is beneath the dignity of thinking beings (says Bolingbroke) to trust to time and distraction as the only cure for grief—to wait to be happy till we can forget that we are miserable, and owe to the weakness of our faculties a result for which we ought to be indebted to their strength." Yet it is precisely thus that "thinking beings" generally act, or find that "Time" acts with them. Half the healing influence of Time depends solely upon the decay of memory. It is a law of nature—and, like all nature's laws, in the aggregate of its effects, a beneficent one—that, while the active powers strengthen with exercise, passive impressions fade and grow feeble with repetition. The *physical* blow or prick inflicted on a spot already sore with previous injuries is doubly felt; the second *moral* stroke falls upon a part which has become partially benumbed and deadened by the first. Then new impressions, often far feebler, often far less worthy of attention, pass like a wave over the older ones, cover them, cicatrice them, push them quietly into the background. We *could* not retain our griefs in their first freshness, even if we would. As Mr. Arnold says:

This is the curse of life; that not
A nobler, calmer train
Of wiser thoughts and feelings blot
Our passions from our brain.

But each day brings its petty dust,
Our soon choked souls to fill,
And we forget because we must,
And not because we will

In a word, we do not overcome our sorrow—we only overlive it It is succeeded—not subdued, covered up, mossed over, like the temples of Egypt or the tombs of the Campagna—not conquered.

It is the same, too, usually, with our faults, "Time" cures them, we say. It would be more correct to say that it removes the temptation to them. Sometimes it is only that pleasures cease to please; we grow wise and good through mere satiety—if wisdom and goodness that come to us through such an operation of "Time" be not a most fallacious and cynical misnomer. The passions that led our youth astray die out with age from the slow changes in our animal frame, from purely physical modification of our constitution; the appetites and desires that spring from the hot blood and abounding vigor of our early years no longer torment the languid pulse and phlegmatic temperament of after life; the world and the Devil, not the flesh, are then the tempters to be prayed against. The faulties of

—cheerful creatures whose most sinful deeds
Were but the overbeating of the heart,

come easily and naturally to an end when from the dulled emotions and impaired vitality of advancing age we feel nothing vividly and desire nothing strongly. Time does not so much *cure* our faults as *kill* them.

Sometimes—often, indeed, we would hope—Time brings experience in its train. We learn that vice "does not pay." We discover by degrees that the sin is far less sweet than we fancied, and that it costs much dearer than we had bargained for. We grow better calculators than we were; we reflect more profoundly; we measure and weigh more accurately. Occasionally, no doubt, "Time" operates through a nobler class of influences. The observation of life shows us the extensive misery wrought by all wrongdoing; we find those around us whom we love better than ourselves; and affection and philanthropy gradually initiate us into virtue and self-denial. Growing sense aids the operations of dulled sensibility; we become less passionate and fierce as our nerves become less irritable; we drop our animosities as failing memory ceases to remind us of the offences which aroused them, and as a calmer judgment enables us to measure those offences more justly; we are less willing to commit crimes or neglect duties or incur condemnation for the sake of worldly advancement, as we discover how little happiness that advancement brings us, and as we reflect for how short a period we can hope to enjoy it. But, through all and to the last, the physical influence of "Time" upon our bodily frame is the best ally of its moral influence on our character and our intelligence. Time brings mellowness to man much as it brings beauty to ruins—by the operations of decay. We melt and fade into the gentle and the good, just as palaces and temples crumble into the picturesque.

When we come to speak of nations and of national progress, the idea of "Time" embraces a far wider range of influences, both as to number and duration, which we can only glance at. Time, as it operates on empires and on peoples, on their grandeur and their decadence, includes the aggregate of the efforts, separate or combined, of every individual among them, through a long succession of decades and of centuries. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in the least sound of his many sagacious and suggestive writings—his inconsiderate attack upon Colenso—speaks much of the *Zeit-geist*, the Spirit of the Age, and urges us to trust to its slow and irresistible influence, and not to seek to hasten it—that is, as far as we could understand him, to abstain from all those acts and efforts of which its influence is made up. Mr. Leckie, again, in his admirable philosophical work, "The History of Ritualism," especially in the chapter on magic and witchcraft, writes as if the decay of superstition, which he chronicles so well, were owing to a sort of spontaneous growth of the human mind, and its added knowledge, and not to any distinct process of reasoning, or to the effects of the teaching of any particular men, out of which alone in truth such growth could come. But "Time," in reality, when used in speaking of nations, means nothing but the sum of all the influences which, in the course of time, individual laborers in the field of discovery, invention, reasoning, and administration, have brought to bear upon the world. In the work of religious truth and freedom, "Time" means the blood of many martyrs, the toil of many brains, slow steps made good through infinite research, small hights and spots of vantage ground won from the retiring forces of ignorance and prejudice by generations of stern struggle and still sterner patience, gleams of light, and moments of inspiration interspersed amid years of darkness and despondency, thousands of combatants falling on the field, thousands of laborers dying at the plough, with here and there a Moses mounting the hights of Pisgah to survey, through the mist of tears, and with the eye of faith, the promised land which his followers may reach at last. In material progress, in those acts of life which in their aggregate make up the framework and oil the wheels of our complicated civilization, "Time" signifies the hard-won discoveries of science, augmented by the accessions of each succeeding age from Thales and Archimedes to Newton and Davy; the practical sagacity and applicative ingenuity of hundreds of inventors like Arkwright and Watt, Stevenson and Wheatstone (to whom we owe the cotton manufacture and the steam engine, the railway and the telegraph), as well as the humbler and unremembered labors of the thousands whose minor contrivances paved the way for their great completors; the innumerable contributions, age after age, of the professional or speculative men who at last have made medicine and surgery what they now are; finally, the daily, unacknowledged, half unconscious, because routine, exertions of the rulers and administrators who have rendered these great victories of peace possible because they have enabled those who achieved them to labor in security and hope. As far as "Time" has made the world, or any nation in it, wiser and better, it is because wise and good men have devoted that brief fragment of Time which was allotted to them here below to the task of enlightening and encouraging their fellow-men, to rendering virtue easier and wisdom more attractive, to removing obstacles in the path of moral progress, to dragging up the masses towards the position which the *elite* had previously attained Where nations, once in thralldom, have won liberty and independence, it is not the cold abstraction of "Time" that has enfranchised them, but tyrants that have so misused Time as to make sufferers desperate, prophets who have struck out the enthusiasm that makes sufferers daring because hopeful, and patriots who have been found willing to die for an idea and an aim. And, to look on the reverse of the picture when in its ceaseless revolutions "Time," which once brought progress and development, shall have brought decay and dissolution, the agencies in operation and their *modus operandi* present no difficult analysis Sometimes the same rough energy which made nations conquerors at first makes them despots and oppressors in the end, and rouses that hatred and thirst for vengeance which never waits in vain for opportunities, if only it waits long enough; and the day of peril surprises them with a host of enemies and not a single friend. Usually the wealth which enterprise and civilization have accumulated brings luxury and enervation in its train, languor and corruption creep over the people's powers, exertion grows distasteful, and danger repels where it formerly attracted, degenerate freemen hire slaves to do their work and mercenaries to fight their battles; and no strength or vitality or patriotism is left to resist the attacks of sounder and hardier barbarians. Occasionally, in the process of territorial aggrandisement, a nation outgrows its administrative institutions, the governmental system and the ruling faculties which sufficed for a small State prove altogether unequal to the task of managing a great one, and the empire or republic falls to pieces from lack of cohesive power within or coercive power above. Not unfrequently, it may be, the mere progress of rational but imperfect civilization brings with it its peculiar dangers and sources of disintegration; the lower and less qualified classes in a nation, always inevitably the most numerous, rise in intelligence and wealth, and grow prosperous and powerful, institutions naturally become more and more democratic; if the actual administration of public affairs does not pass into the hands of the masses or their nominees, at least the policy of the nation is moulded in accordance with the views of the less sagacious and more passionate part of the community, the mischief is done unconsciously but irretrievably, and the catastrophe comes without being either intended or foreseen. In other cases, states and monarchies come to an end simply because they have no longer a *raison d'etre*—because they never had in them the elements of permanence; because destructive or disintegrating causes, long in operation, have at last ripened into adequate strength. The Ottoman Power is falling because the military spirit which founded it has died away, and it has no other point of superiority to the people over whom it rules; because the Turks are stagnant and stationary, and the Greeks are *au fond* a progressive though a corrupt and undeveloped race. Austria, too, seems crumbling to pieces, because composed of a host of incongruous elements, and because neither the genius to fuse them nor the vigor to coerce them can be found among their rulers.

Is there, then, no permanence in any earthly thing? Must nations forever die out under the slow corrosion of "Time," as surely as men and the monuments men rear? Is there no principle of vitality strong enough to defy at once assaults from without and disintegration from within? no *elixir vitæ* discoverable by the accumulated sagacity and experience of centuries, by means of which the essential elements of national life can be renewed as fast as they consume, and the insidious causes of decay watched and guarded against the instant they begin to operate, and counteracted *pari passu* with their operation? In a word, cannot the same wisdom and self-knowledge which tell nations *why* and *how* they degenerate and die, discover antidotes against degeneracy and death? Or is fate too mighty for human resistance—that is, to speak more piously and definitely, has Providence decreed that the progress of the race shall proceed by a *succession* of states and peoples, and not by the adaptation and perfectation of existing ones, and must nations perforce forego the noble egotism of immortal life, and be content to live vicariously in their offspring and inheritors? The question is of infinitely small moment, except to our imaginations; but there is surely no reason why the dearer and more human hope should not be realized, though we may be ages distant from the day of realization. We have all the preserving salt that lies latent in the true essence of Christianity, as yet so little understood; we are learning to comprehend, far better than the ancients and our ancestors, in what rational patriotism consists, and wherein lie the real interests of republics and of empires; all the needed pharmacopœia of policy is within our reach as soon as we thoroughly know our constitutions, and have the virtue and nerve to apply the remedies in time. If there had been conservators of the Coliseum, versed in all the destructive and reparative agencies of nature, vigorously watching the one and promptly applying the other, the Coliseum would have been standing in its strength and its beauty to this hour.

Miscellaneous.

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Arizona City, November 20, 1867

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EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
JAMES E. MCCAFFREY, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. V. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868. NO. 3.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,

— AT —

PRESCOTT, A. T.

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Governor	Richard C. McCormick,
Secretary	James P. T. Carter
Assistant Secretary	Henry W. Fleury
Chief Justice	William F. Turner,
Associate Justice	Henry T. Backus
	Harley H. Cartter
Surveyor General	[illegible] Upson,
Marshal	Edward Phelps,
Superintendent Indian Affairs	George W. Dent
Assessor Internal Revenue	Henry A. Bigelow
Collector	Levi Bashford,

TERRITORIAL

Auditor	James Grant,
Treasurer	[illegible]
Adjutant General	William H. Garvin
Delegate in Congress	Coles Bashford,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Prescott, Arizona

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT-LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California
Prescott, Arizona

H. W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Prescott, Arizona.

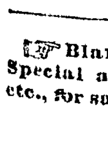
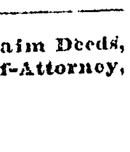
S. E. BLAIR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Office Montezuma street, Prescott. 4v25

G. W. BARNARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Office—Granite street Prescott. 4v25

M. R. PLATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT-LAW,
Office—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona

HENRY JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT-LAW,
Tubac, Arizona Territory.

G. H. OURY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Court House Building, Tucson, Arizona

E. DARLING,

PIONEER
Drug Store,

PRESCOTT, A. T.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

The Garden of Eden.

If there be a part of the world which ought to tempt the traveler, it is assuredly that region of Asia which lies between the Caspian and Black seas. Immemorial tradition declares this to be the cradle of the human race. Here—say the Persians and Armenians—was the garden of Eden; there, as every one knows, stands the mighty Ararat, from which mankind spread after the deluge. Here are the best and most undeniable physical evidences of that astonishing catastrophe. Here hunted the biblical Nimrod, here Noah planted the vine Here languished Prometheus, chained to the rock with vultures ever gnawing at his liver.

Hither sailed Jason and the Argonauts, and hence departed the enchantress Medea. One of the rivers of this region still bears the name of Cyrus the Great. Alexander of Macedon is a household word among the Caucasian villagers. Hence flowed, Greeceward, that stream of gorgeous fable which widened into Helenic mythology. Here Pompey conquered, and the soldiers of imperial Rome bled in vain Here Gregory preached, and Tamerlane and Genghis Kahn spread havoc; the Turks uprooted the Genoese on these shores, to be themselves uprooted in due time by the more opportune Russians Over the Caucasian wall, at the dread hour when Allah's time shall sound, Gog and Magog shall cross to put an end to the empire of Islamism on earth, and destroy the kingdom of the true believers. When the Russians swept away the Georgian throne, in 1800, learned men at Tiflis exclaimed in their anguish that the fallen monarchy had existed without interruption since the time of Abraham, there is good historical evidence to prove a line of kings extending over a period of 2245 years

Nor does the future promise to be less interesting than the past The burial-place of the Turks will evidently be here. This is the battle ground on which the last fight of pure Islamism will be fought, we can see even now, the giant Russia drawing its grasp tighter and tighter around the throat of the effete nationalities of Turkey and Persia, and before many years both must be strangled The soldiers of Azerbijan, the most martial province of Persia, are devoted to the Czar; the authorities of Tabriz are in his pay. England and France may insist on the dismantling of the Caucasian fortresses, but the Armenians will welcome the day which ranges them among the subjects of the Emperor of Russia Yet these events, proximate as they seem, cannot be consummated without fresh contests.

Our West Indian Possessions.

We have accounts of an expedition to take formal possession of the islands of St Thomas and St. John, of the West Indian group, in the name of our government, the purchase from Denmark having been consummated in consideration of the sum of $7,500,000 in gold In order that our readers may be in full possession of all information in relation to these islands we give the following account of them The Danish West Indian Islands heretofore comprised St Thomas, St Croix (or Santa Cruz) and St John (or St Jan) The island of St Thomas is situated about forty miles east of Porto Rico in latitude 18 deg. 20 minutes north longitude 64 deg. 15 minutes west It contains an area of forty-five miles of rugged and well elevated surface, though there are no very high mountains. It is seventeen miles in length by about five miles in breadth. At one period it was well wooded, but the timber has been cut from year to year which has militated against its agricultural qualities to a considerable degree, laying the surface exposed to the tropical rays of the sun, which has had the effect of drying up nearly all the springs that once irrigated the land The soil is sandy and a great portion is entirely uncultivated, only about twenty five hundred acres being planted with sugar-cane, which produces excellent sugar. There is an extensive trade at the town of St Thomas, much of the produce of the neighboring islands being sent there for shipment to Europe It is also the principal station of the West India and European mail steamships, and some three thousand vessels annually visit the island in the course of mercantile trade The flags of most of the principal European nations are to be seen floating from the consular agents', and altogether St Thomas is a somewhat brisk and thriving seaport. It is unquestionably the best location, besides Havana, for a naval station, to be found in the whole West India group. The population is thirteen thousand souls. The United States and South American packets all stop at St Thomas, connecting with the European packets. Good dockage is afforded for merchant ships, and many have their repairs made at that port. The port is known to its former Danish owners as Charlotte Amalie, and is picturesquely built upon three hills or spurs of a mountain which is at the back of the city. Its harbor defences comprise two water batteries and the citadel of Christian Fort. There is an English colonial bank and a local bank in the city; a Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, an English Episcopal, a Catholic and Moravian churches, besides a Jewish synagogue. Slavery is still in existence on the island, but the slaves are not numerous, being about one to every five whites. The island of St. John is but a few miles east of St. Thomas, containing an area almost equal to that of the latter island. The population is similar to that of St. Thomas, but numbers less than three thousand, most of whom are to be found in the town of Christiansburg The products are the same as those of St. Thomas. It is safe to predict that American enterprise will before many years lead to a better development of the resources of both of those islands

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows

Good Merchantable Lumber, $60 per M.
Second Quality .... 30 " "
Clear Lumber. .... 100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency
A O NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, September 17, 1867

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER:

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

All orders promptly attended to.

oc19--3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

The Calamity at St. Thomas.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* publishes the following private letter, which has been received in that city:

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 1, 1867.

You will, I know, be glad to hear from us; after the many great dangers and troubles through which we have passed at this unfortunate island. A fortnight ago, right in the heaviest and most anxious of my work, I had an attack of fever that laid me on my back, and I was for some days very sick. I was obliged to leave my quarters on board the vessel, and took a residence in a very pleasant and hilly spot on the island. See how God's mercy was shown to us in a striking manner. One week from the date of my coming on shore, a fearful hurricane desolated the island; utterly destroyed forty-seven ships, sunk, ashore or capsized, and drowned over 500 persons! Our house was unroofed, we were wet, and all the furniture destroyed; no one in our house was injured, though the chimneys, walls, fences, and trees were actually flying through the air. This dreadful hurricane gave no warning whatever, but commenced blowing from the northwest with the utmost fury and continued for two hours. During this time the distressing spectacle of seven vessels capsized in an instant by whirlwinds was within my own sight. Nearly every soul of the crews remaining were clinging to the bottoms or to the spars of the sunken ship A death-like calm followed, and prevailed for half an hour, during which time several vessels put out boats to save lives. The pilot department put out two beautiful cutters, through a frightful sea, and had already saved many lives, and the Spanish man-of-war had all her boats out with forty men and officers, when the wind shifted in an instant to the southeast, in such a blinding storm that all these unfortunate people were swept at once into eternity. All the ships were sunk, and every wharf and building on the water's edge destroyed. the trees torn up by the roots, and the suburban residences on the hills blown into a million tiny fragments and scattered for miles over the hillsides Such a dreadful scene of ruin no man living, I think, has ever beheld. This happened on the 29th, and all day yesterday hundreds of corpses were being taken from the lower harbor M—— was a horrified eye witness of the whole dreadful scene, but from a place of comparative safety. In the morning, under a cloudless sky, St. Thomas lay in ruins. Where the day before rode safely at anchor sixty-seven vessels on the smiling bosom of the bay, nothing met the eye but a mass of wrecks. The ship that I was loading lost her masts, and was driven high on shore from four anchors; the cargo, I am glad to say, is safe. The result of the whole affair is, we shall leave on the 14th instant, in the steamer Guiding Star, for New York—Providence permitting—where we hope to arrive on the 22d of November.

APROPOS of the recent meteoric showers and the explosions of steam boilers in every part of the country, Prof. Loomis suggests a very uncomfortable theory in regard to the safety of the earth itself. He thinks it not impossible that sufficient steam might be generated in the burning centre of the world to blow the whole globe to pieces. A volcanic eruption under the sea, or near it, like that of Vesuvius now in progress, may at any moment convert the earth into a huge steam boiler, by letting the water in upon the central fires, to be followed, for aught we know, by an explosion that shall rend it apart, and send the fragments careening through space as small planets or meteors, each bearing off some distracted member or members of the human family, to make, perchance, new discoveries and new acquaintances in other parts of the planetary system now revolving with us. So that the final catastrophe may, after all, be only a boiler explosion on a magnificent scale of grandeur and destruction.

THE new international coin of twenty-five francs, recently struck by the French government, is twenty-four millimetres in diameter, very slightly exceeding that of the present half eagle of the United States and the sovereign of Great Britain. It bears on its obverse the conjoint inscription, "Five dollars, twenty-five francs," and is a type of the proposed monetary union of the three nations. If adopted by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, this international coin, bearing the denominations and the emblems of the respective nations, will circulate side by side in perfect equality and without impediment throughout the world. *American Journal of Mining, New York.*

NEWSPAPER FOR ALASKA.—We learn, says the San Francisco *Times*, that E. F. Bean, of the Nevada *Gazette*, is likely to become the pioneer newspaper man in the new Territory of Alaska; he will start a weekly paper there to be called the Alaska *Gazette*. Postmaster Kincaid, of that Territory, suggests that the paper should be called "The North Bean Pole Gazette, or the Frozen Banner of Freedom,"—a name which would be very suggestive, though rather inconvenient on account of length.

A YOUNG man of Waterbury, Ct., a devout earnest Sunday school teacher, was surprised, as well as his class, last Sabbath, to take from his pocket at the opening of school, "Hoyle's Book of Games," which somehow had got there instead of his Bible. He was competent to instruct from both.

BEN WADE somewhat profanely says, that he won't back a damed inch on the negro suffrage question, and that hell's full of such Radicals as feel weak kneed about it.

Secrets are never long lived.

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO.,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott Arizona,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash.
WORMSER & CO.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street, ... Corner of Carleton,

Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FROM CALIfornia, and is selling for cash, a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
PICKLES,
CRACKERS,
BUTTER,
COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
DRIED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT,
VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH,
SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE,
MINERS' and
JOINERS' TOOLS,
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco, issued.
Prescott, July 1, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner,)

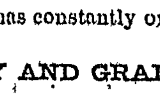
HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS unusually large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.
Prescott, August 10, 1867.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,

Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.
JAMES D. MONIHAN.
Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,
At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

THE ARIZONA MINER
THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,.....EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1868.

To Subscribers.

We will notify our subscribers of the date of expiration of the time for which they shall have paid, and, should they not renew their subscriptions, in a reasonable time, they need not expect to receive the paper.

The Arizonian and the Governor.

The *Arizonian*, a paper published at Tucson, has lately undergone some changes in size and appearance. It is now about two-thirds as large as the MINER, and is pretty well filled with reading matter. Its editor, Sydney R. DeLong, Esq., gives his readers a "salutatory," in the first number of the new series, in which he promises to advocate the interests of Arizona Territory,—*especially Southern Arizona*. He says he is controlled by no clique or party, and will endeavor to tell the truth, a thing we think him utterly incapable of doing when speaking of the largest and best portion of Arizona, *i. e.*, the region of country north of the Gila River. On national affairs he promises to keep mum, but it is pretty well understood that he is a Republican of a pronounced type, and, no doubt, believes in all the doctrines of that party, and will advocate them when opportunity offers. He promises to make his paper interesting and useful, and we hope he will, as there is plenty of room for two good papers in the Territory.

Judging from the foregoing promises, a person unacquainted with the former course of that paper, and the working of affairs in the Territory, might draw the conclusion that the *Arizonian* would, henceforth, be conducted on the square; but we do not indulge in any such hope. Its editor *is* controlled by a clique of sharpers who would sell their Maker for wealth, power and place—a set of scheming mendicants, who are ever ready to "bend the supple hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." Their organ, the *Arizonian*, lies, wilfully, in speaking of Northern Arizona, and leaves no stone unturned to injure this section of country and the people who inhabit it, but its puny efforts to accomplish its cherished purpose will not prevail against us, as its brainless editor will soon find out. We have no fault to find with it for advocating the interests of its section, but, while doing so, we think its conductors should have the manliness and honesty to tell the truth in relation to other sections of the Territory.

This is the second "salutatory" Judge De Long has sent forth through the columns of the *Arizonian*. On looking over the files of the MINER, we find an extract from his first effort copied into it, and commented upon by Governor R. C. McCormick, the then editor of the MINER. The subject under discussion, then, was the "Capital question," and it would appear as if, at that time, DeLong and McCormick did not understand each other quite as well as they do now. Since that time, however, the Governor has appeased the wrath of Pima county by aiding in the removal of the capital and taking up his abode in Tucson, and the editor of the *Arizonian* takes back all his former "low flings and mean insinuations," and beslobbers the little "statesman" with fulsome praise for the part performed by him in aiding and abetting the scheme by which the capital was removed from a central location in an inhabitable section of the Territory, to a parched-up, good-for-nothing desert region on the border of Sonora. At the date of these comments it will be seen that the Governor was able to give good and sufficient reasons why the capital should remain where it then was, but events soon after transpired which caused him to change his opinions upon that subject, and he flopped clean over into the arms of Sister Cacti, packed up his valise, and, shaking the dust of Prescott from the soles of his brogans,

> "Folded his tent like an Arab,
> And silently stole away."

Since his arrival in Tucson, he has been feasted, toasted, and puffed for his recreancy, until, we suppose, he now feels that he is the biggest toad in the Tucson mud-puddle. Hopes of being elected to Congress on a see-saw platform, nourish his ambitious mind and strengthen his feeble frame. He is trying to convince the people that his politics are of the conservative or neutral order, when, in reality, if we are rightly informed, and we think we are, they are very similar to those enunciated by the Radical leaders. In spite of his efforts to whitewash his former acts and ideas, the people look upon him as a political trickster of the lowest type. He has done his "level best", to injure the people of this vicinity, and our citizens have nothing to thank him for, and need not expect any favors from him hereafter, as he belongs, body and boots, to Pima county.

Were it not for his impertinent interference in military affairs, General Gregg would have gone right along under the liberal orders issued from headquarters for his guidance, and might have accomplished great good for the Territory and Nation. But the scheming Governor, for some cause best known to himself, made war upon General McDowell, and, unfortunately, drew General Gregg into the fight with him. A preamble and resolutions were introduced into the last Legislature by a member of the Pima delegation, denouncing General McDowell in unmeasured terms. which, mean-spirited, low-flung and vindictive as were their contents, met with the hearty approval of Governor McCormick, and the willing support of every member of the Legislature from Pima county. They were opposed by Messrs. Giles, Cook, and Rush, of the Yavapai delegation, which fact goes to show that the people of Yavapai county condemned the cowardly attack made upon General McDowell. We would not speak of this matter in this connection were it not that the Governor's organ insinuates that the people of Yavapai county hate Gen. McDowell. It also has the audacity and brazenness to court that officer, in order that he may use his influence to keep the military headquarters at Tucson. But the General is not quite so green upon these matters as the editor and his prompters imagine, and headquarters will be selected by the officer commanding the district, without any interference on the part of General McDowell, more for convenience and centrality than with the view of supporting a set of lazy camp followers. Here is what DeLong and McCormick thought of each other a short time ago. As editor of the MINER, the Governor said:

The salutatory of Judge De Long, the new editor of the *Arizonian*, indicates fair dealing, but we regret to observe that in an article upon the Capital question, he has fallen into the common prejudice below the Gila, and made assertions which show a gross ignorance of the question, or a determined spirit of misrepresentation. Let us hope only the former, which is bad enough. Here follows the article in full, for we do not wish to comment upon it without letting our readers see it for themselves:

JUSTICE TO TUCSON DENIED.

"Sometime since our citizens circulated a petition and secured many signers asking our Governor to convene the next session of the Territorial Legislature at this place, as the Capital had never been permanently located at Prescott, and it having had three sessions convened there. The citizens further claimed that it was an act of public justice to the people of this section of the Territory that this reasonable request should be granted.

After some delay, our worthy Governor, through the columns of the Arizona MINER, vouchsafes a reply and a flat denial of the request of the petitioners; giving at some length his reasons for refusal.

The main objection is that the Territory is poor and his Excellency cannot understand where the money is to come from to pay for moving the public offices; but his Excellency finally asserts that should the Legislature, at the next session, pass an act to remove the Capital from Prescott he would throw no obstacle in the way could he be convinced that no undue influences were brought to bear upon the Legislature, and that the will of the people was fairly expressed in the matter.

In the Capital question, Tucson has been cheated out of her birth-right, by a set of selfish schemes from the first.

When Ex-Gov. Goodwin and his staff of officials, first came to the Territory in 1863, (and the present Governor was the Secretary of the Territory and the controlling spirit of the party,) it is well known to all that Tucson was regarded as about the only place in the Territory of any importance; that it was regarded by the U. S. Government and those whom it was sending out to organize and govern it—all their baggage, packages and letters, every thing, for a long time, were directed to Tucson. For some reason, after these officials arrived at Santa Fe, N, M. a change was made and their tents "pitched in the wilderness," instead of coming to Tucson, where could have been found buildings that would have answered their purposes. Why this change was made has never been satisfactorily explained, and the inference is, that the Capital was established in the forest that they could have a kingdom of their own; and as corallary in proof of this conclusion, each and all of the porty soon became possesed of 'feet,' which if taken at their valuation (except when paying taxes,) would make each the rival of the Rothschilds.

We are sorry to say these 'feet' have not been productive, but still the interested parties, of whom the present Governor is one, are holding on with the death agony for something to turn up and relieve them, and will, until the last straw has disappeared from the surface of the enveloping waters. Should our next Legislature pass an act for the removal of the Capital from Prescott, we are afraid our worthy Governor would fail to see that the Legislature reflected the will of the people of the Territory.

Give it up, Governor! it is of no use, even rats will desert a sinking ship."

The Governor commented upon the above, as follows:

After expressing our surprise that the editor had not the common fairness to publish the Governor's letter, and let the people judge of its character, we beg to say, that we utterly fail to see wherein justice has been denied to Tucson. It is simply bosh, to say that that town has been cheated out of her birth-right by a set of selfish schemes. The Capital was fixed at Prescott for no selfish purpose whatever, but because Governor Gooodwin, found it nearer the geographical centre of the Territory than Tucson, and thought it must soon be nearer the centre of population, in which the census returns prove his judgment to have been entirely correct. The very fact that the Governor and his associate officers could have found buildings and comforts at Tucson, which could not be had here, and that any number of feet in the mines of Southern Arizona were offered to them free of cost, (as we happen to know,) goes to show, that they remained here for no personal advantage.

The *Arizonian* is all at sea when it talks about Prescott as a "sinking ship." If it will turn to the figures, it will find that Prescott and Central Arizona generally, have steadily increased in population. Take the census returns of Yavapai county:

Population in 1864	1,039
" 1866	1,610
" 1867	2,327

This county alone not to refer to Yuma, Mohave and Pah-Ute counties, has a population only 449 less than all below the Gila. Does this look like a "sinking ship." Not much, and the *Arizonian* will not hereafter indulge in such a foolish insinuation, if it wishes to be considered sensible. The Governor's letter is kind, reasonable and just; and if the *Arizonian* cannot so receive it, we believe its readers will, if it will let them see it. We have no objection to the friends of Tucson urging its claims to the Capital, but they shall do so fairly, and not by assertions which will not stand examination. If Judge De Long had been here and knew anything of this part of Arizona he would not, we think, consider the Capital badly located for the accommodation of the whole people of the Territory, although inconvenient for Pima county. Let him come here and learn all the facts about the Capital question, so that he can speak intelligently, before he says more of injustice to Tucson, or of selfish schemes, which exist only in his imagination, or that of his informants.

It will be seen from the above that, after indulging in a little skirmishing, in order to cloud the popular mind, they shook hands upon the broad ground that, should the Legislature pass an act removing the seat of government from Prescott to Tucson, the Gubernatorial editor would concur; provided, as he stated, "that no undue influences were brought to bear upon the Legislature, and that the will of the people was fairly expressed in the matter." All this appeared fair and square at that time, but, as the sequel has proved, it was as much as to say to Pima county, "Go on with your intrigues, perfect your arrangements for removal, and, unless witnesses are brought before me who will swear that they saw your representatives pay money to members from other counties for their votes upon this question, I will sign the bill." This is what the Governor meant by "undue influences." Of course, the Pima members were smart enough to keep their little transactions with recreant members as secret as possible, and as neither they, nor those whom we believe they bought, would let the cat out of the bag, His Excellency signed the bill, and the deed was accomplished. In vain did honest men inform him that "undue influences" had been used. Vain were the petitions and remonstrances sent into his office from the people. He would listen to nothing short of an affidavit. What mattered it to his Highness if a member from Mohave county did say, in his office—in his august presence—that he "voted for removal for the sake of getting even with the Yavapai delegation!" What did he care if a member from Mohave county voted against the expressed wishes of the people of his county, and for so doing, was afterwords burned in effigy. Full well was he aware that a leading member of the Pima delegation said, in his (the Governor's) house, that, before leaving Tucson, he thought the whole matter was *fixed up*, but that, on coming here, he found he had considerable work to do in order to accomplish the removal." But the model Governor "could not question the honesty of the gentlemen who voted for the bill!" Of course, no "undue influences" were brought to bear upon the member from Yuma county, who dare not return and meet his constituents. He voted in defiance of their wishes simply because he was a gentleman, and had been requested to reside in Tucson! No notice would be taken of "trades" made between members to assist one another in carrying through pet measures. "That was all right and proper!" But, enough, the people are disgusted with this shameless transaction, and were it not for recent assertions in His Excellency's organ, we would not allude to the matter at all. According to his own showing, there are a great many more people north of the Gila than there are south of it, every one of whom preferred Prescott to Tucson for the capital town, yet he used the veto power to defeat their well-known wishes, because he "could not question the honesty of gentlemen who voted for the bill!" This, to use his own pet phrase, we consider "bosh."

AUGUSTUS BRICHTA, formerly of Prescott, is teaching school in Tucson. The Governor has appointed him Interpreter and Translator of Spanish, which is the language most in use in that section of Arizona. "Gus" will stay in Tucson a short time, and will then strike out for his home in Austin, Texas. The Tucsonites ought to be thankful to us for furnishing them a competent person to teach their children to read and write, but we expect payment in the usual way—abuse.

NEW MEXICO.—The Legislature of New Mexico assembled at Santa Fe on the first Monday in December last.

Good placer mines had been discovered on the Maxwell estate.

SOUTHERN California has, recently, suffered greatly from the immense floods that have swept over, and almost submerged that portion of the State.

EUGENE CASSERLY, of San Francisco, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of California.

BILL REED, the gay and festive, is in Tucson, enjoying himself like a Mormon bishop.

HON. ALLEN CULLUMBER, of Walnut Grove, this county, was married to Mrs. Burnett, in San Bernardino, California, on the evening of December 16, 1867.

From Pima County.

Although the *Arizonian* promised to keep its mouth shut upon political affairs, it pitches into Congress for not impeaching the President. It calls the members of that august body "a time-serving, venal set," and insinuates that fear or 'mint-drops' had something to do with the great crawfishing of the Radical impeachers upon that question. Be neutral, Judge, or hoist your black flag.

The *Arizonian* charges the commanding officer at Fort Cummings, New Mexico, with refusing to allow a detachment of his troops to go out and bring in the dead body of Charles Cummings, a mail rider, who was killed by Indians near that post, some time since, and that after the body was brought in, he refused to give lumber enough to make a coffin to bury the man in, but suggested that an old condemned tent-fly would answer the purpose very well. That officer must, indeed, be very flint-hearted.

FAILED TO FIND A ROUTE.—The Surveying party, that were sent from New Mexico to look out a route for a railroad through Southern Arizona failed to find a practicable route and have quit searching for one. They started out from Camp Grant, on the San Pedro river, and traveled toward the Gila, but finding the grade to be about 150 feet to the mile, they turned back to Grant.

"Tucson has the only establishment in the two territories of New Mexico and Arizona, that manufactures Ale and Porter."

What a whopper. Why we have two establishments in Prescott that do that same thing.

At a municipal election held in Tucson on Monday, the Dec. 16th, the following officers were elected. Mayor, Estevan Ochoa, Council—Charles A. Hardenburg, Alexander Levin, Granville Wheat and Wm H. Tonge; Marshal, Samuel B. Wise; Recorder, Alonzo M. Erwin; Treasurer, Hiram S. Stevens; Assessor, Sidney R. DeLong, Pound master, Thomas H. Venable.

APPOINTMENT OF TERRITORIAL TREASURER Governor McCormick has appointed Hon. John B. Allen, of Tucson, Territorial Treasurer, in place of Dr J. T. Alsap, of this place, whose term of office expired December 1st Dr. Alsap is ready, as soon as he receives an order from Mr. Allen, to turn over the money, books and papers belonging to the Territory As Treasurer of this county we have had considerable business to transact with Dr. Alsap, and we take great pleasure in attesting that we always found him honest, upright and gentlemanly in our dealings with him.

From the statements of the *Arizonian* it appears that a large number of the inhabitants of Tucson employ their time in "fighting the tiger," bucking at monte and playing poker.

HON. C. W Lewis arrived in Tucson from Tubac recently. The Colonel has regained his health.

The editor manages always to have a peck of trouble on his hands with his compositors. Every cuss he employs gets on a bender, and stops the machine.

A PARTY of four men with one wagon were attacked by Indians on Thursday morning 19th inst., when about twenty miles from here on the road to Camp Grant One man, Chas. Warren Esq., was pretty badly wounded through the upper portion of the thigh, and the party returned to town. They report they were attacked by about twenty Indians.

MONETARY.—The monetary affairs of Tucson have again become in a very unhealthy condition, there being but little in circulation as currency except drafts on the different Quartermasters and Commissaries, and all these are upon the U. S. Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, Cal.

That proves our assertion that, if the Indians were killed off and the troops withdrawn, you would not have a cent to jingle upon a tombstone.

WE remember the time very distinctly, when Prescott had District Head Quarters, but was abandoned on account of the great expense incurred for transporting stores, and the high price of forage for cavalry animals, and we heardly think the experiment will be tried again soon.

You don't 'eh? Well, you are a mighty poor excuse for a prophet. Thanks to the good sense of the military, it is now headquarters again, for the district north of the Gila, and is likely to remain so for some time. You are one of the most bare-faced story-tellers we have run against in a long time. The idea that it was abandoned for the reasons you say it was, is false as hell. It would be something strange if supplies could not be laid down in Prescott cheaper than they can be at Tucson. Your town is over 300 miles from any sea or river port, cut off by long, desert sand plains, upon which there is very little water and less grass, while Prescott is but 160 miles from Hardyville and only about 170 miles from La Paz, on the Colorado river, and is connected with those two towns by good roads, upon both of which there is plenty of feed for animals and lots of water. Then, again, more forage is raised within a radius of five miles of Prescott, than all of Pima county, (not including what the Indians raise) produces. That's what's the matter.

FALSE.—The MINER intimates that General Gregg "a really meritorious officer" was removed through the action of Gov. McCormick. It is well known that the Governor heartily supported Gregg throughout, and if he was removed for such endorsement, then he must have been removed because the Governor acted a manly and proper part in defending "a really meritorious officer."—*Arizonian.*

LIES.—The writer of the above lies. The MINER never intimated anything of the kind. We are not conversant enough with military matters to know the exact reason for the removal of Gen. Gregg. "The Governor heartily supported Gregg throughout" because he expected to make a tool out of him and use him in the same manner in which he is now using you. We do think that, were it not for the insidious advice and counsel of the Governor, General Gregg would to-day be in command of the district.

Judging from the color of the MINER sheet lately, we would suppose some young animal had chewed up their paper and neglected to spit it out.

Didn't suppose for a moment that you would find fault with that color—it was so suggestive of the dingy hue of a majority of the population of Tucson.

Governor Pesqueira, of Sonora, used his influence to have the stores belonging to our government released from the clutches of the National Mexican officials at Guaymas, and, we suppose Banning will be permitted to transport them across Sonora to Tucson.

COL. CARTER has appointed William H. Ford Assistant Secretary of the Territory, in place of Henry W Fleury, who is to reside at Prescott. Mr. Ford, who has hitherto served as Private Secretary to the Governor, will continue to hold that position.

How the honors do fall upon you, "Pard." Hold on to your "posishes" until spring, and then make tracks for "hum," or the flies and other insects will devour you, sure.

SOME four hundred military recruits arrived on Wednesday for distribution among the different posts in this section of the Territory.

WE learn from Col. Lewis that about forty mules belonging to a Sonora train were run off by Indians, from the vicinity of Tubac, a few days ago.

HON H. T. BACKUS has returned to Tucson, appearing in fine health.

DR. PHILLIPS has returned to Tucson.

SECRETARY CARTER has gone to San Francisco to meet Mrs. C., upon her return from her home in Kentucky. Mr and Mrs Carter intend to be in Prescott sometime in March, and will reside here during the summer.

A COMPARISON.—The inflated soap-bubble of a man who tries to edit a squeaky little newspaper in Tucson, imagined he had struck a rich thing for his effete old town when he compared the cost of living in Tucson with what it costs in Prescott, and figured out balances in favor of his decaying town, but he was "very careful" not to compare the amount paid to laboring men or mechanics in the two places, because it would have a tendency to keep white tradesmen and laborers away from Tucson. For instance, we are credibly informed that carpenters do not receive more than $3 per day, in greenbacks, in Tucson, while, in Prescott, no carpenter has ever worked for less than $5 per day, in gold Again, laboring men receive, here, from $65 to $100 per month, in gold; while the same class, in Tucson, receive not over $40 or $40 per month, in greenbacks. In fact, Tucson is no place for a poor white man, as all the work is done by runaway peons from Sonora, who arrive there by the hundred in destitute condition, and who will almost work for board All the money that finds its way to the place is taken there by the agents of the Government, and paid to army contractors, who stick to it with a vengeance. The only show a poor white man has to make a living there is, to work for the Government. If he does not do that, he will have to go to gambling or selling whisky for a living, or become a peon to some white magnate, who has a store or a jackass train. Tucson and the surrounding country have been settled for a great many years, while Prescott and Central Arizona have not yet been occupied for five years; yet, allowing DeLong's figures to be correct, he only makes the difference in the cost of a week's board four paper dollars in favor of Tucson. Now, let us compare other matters, and see how things stand: In Tucson, a tradesman cannot make more than $20 per week, in paper, out of which he must pay $14 for board. In Prescott, a mechanic receives, at least, $29.60 for a week's labor, out of which he will have to pay $18 for board, which leaves him a balance of $21 66, while the Tucson man will have but $6 left him for his week's work. The fellow toots his horn about the number of "houses" built in Tucson during the past year, and says Prescott is behind on that score, too. If he calls the miserable mud hovels built by Mexicans "houses," we will "acknowledge the corn." In this connection, we would state that there is not a stick of timber within thirty miles of Tucson, out of which a ten-inch board could be sawed; while Prescott is right in a forest of pine and oak. Again, Tucson is about the only village in Pima county that the *Arizonian* dare brag on; while, in Yavapai county, there are several villages that are advancing in improvement all the time, and scores of ranches, the owners of which are constantly improving and beautifying their houses and lands. We will now close by reminding the profound (?) blowhard who toots the galvanized horn of Cactusland, to cease making charges against a country which he knows nothing at all about.

VAN C. SMITH, a former citizen of Prescott, is at present, in New Mexico.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

WALNUT GROVE.—The train of F. M. Chapman, of Wickenburg, was at Walnut Grove, last week, for a load of corn. The wagons were loaded up and started back to Wickenburg. Fred. Henry had arrived at the Grove from the new settlement on Salt river, where, he says, things are progressing finely. The old ditch was being used, and carried sufficient water to irrigate a great amount of land. Mr. Henry, we are sorry to learn, has not yet recovered from the ague. He will return to the settlement as soon as he regains his health.

WICKENBURG.—Mr. Wertheimer, who recently arrived here from Wickenburg, informs us that, about one week ago, a squad of Indians succeeded in stealing five head of mules—the property of Mr. F M Chapman, out of his corral at that place. The Vulture mill was running, and business was brisk. Considerable rain had fallen, and the roads were, in consequence, very muddy, and it was with difficulty that the teamsters navigated the immense land schooners employed in hauling quartz from the mine to the mill.

HEADQUARTERS.—Captain E D. Baker, Quartermaster at Camp Whipple, Prescott, and who, by the way, we honestly believe, is one of the most energetic, faithful, and straightforward officers in the service of the Government, has, we are told, been informed by letter from General Devens, that headquarters for the Military District north of the Gila river, in this Territory, will be at Camp Whipple. General Devens, who arrived here yesterday, will command the District The General came from California with Gen McDowell, and has been traveling through the Territory, examining posts, etc, with that officer. From what we learn in relation to Gen Devens, we believe he will enter upon the work left him by his predecessors with earnestness and vigor, and as he and General McDowell agree upon military matters and the manner and mode of subduing the Indians, it is fair to presume that he will accomplish some good for this part of the Territory. General McDowell we know, will do everything in his power to strengthen the hands of General Devens. We are one of those who have thought that General McDowell did not do his whole duty to this people, in the past; but upon examining closely into the matter, we acknowledge that in that opinion we were mistaken His instructions to General Gregg, which will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper prove conclusively that instead of throwing obstacles in that officer's path, and "tying him up with orders," he allowed him the fullest liberty to win glory by killing hostile savages Those who labored to create a bitter feeling among our people towards McDowell, for selfish motives, and to advance certain sordid interests, are the persons whom we should hold to account for the puerile manner in which life and property have been protected in Central Arizona in the recent past.

GONE TO WICKENBURG Deputy Sheriff Behan, Mr Rountree, of this place, and Mr Jas Farrish, of San Francisco, started yesterday morning, in company with the California bound party, for Wickenburg. Mr Farrish goes to see the Vulture mine and will return to Prescott with the other gentlemen. The party went via Wickenburg.

ENJOYED THEMSELVES.—Thursday night our ears were treated to sounds of revelry in a neighboring building, and we sailed out in the snow to find out the cause of so much hilarity, and soon learned that a party of old bachelors were enjoying themselves hugely over several bottles of champagne It appears that the "running companions" of the party that left for California yesterday morning were giving their chums a parting "blow-out" and drinking to their speedy return. Good wine flowed freely, kind wishes prevailed, and chivalry and manliness shone forth in all their beauty The old boys had a gay time of it.

SUCCESSFUL BIDDER.—John M. Rountree, having put in the lowest bid, has received the contract for furnishing the Government, at Camp Whipple, with one hundred tons of hay. His bid was $36, in gold, which we consider a reasonable one. The highest bid put in was $44.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA.—The following-named citizens of Prescott started for California yesterday morning: Messrs Aaron Wertheimer, of the firm of Wormser & Co., David Henderson, of Henderson & Co., James Grant, merchant, Capt Shoupe, Cal. Jackson, and Mr. Nelson. All of the above named gentlemen go to the Golden State on business, and will return home soon. We understand that the party took with them a large amount of money in gold dust, greenbacks, and Government vouchers.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PLATT has gone out to the Sterling mine. During his absence, delinquent tax-payers can, by calling on County Treasurer Cory, liquidate their indebtedness to the county.

J. H. LEE, owner of the American Ranch, in Round Valley, twelve miles northwest from Prescott, bought, a short time ago, from R. E. Farrington, 100 head of hogs for $1,000, and he now thinks that, ere long, he will be prepared to furnish his section of the county with pork. There is enough mast in and around the valley to feed and fatten one thousand hogs.

MESSRS. LUBKIN & SLAPCOLE have rented the Banghart place, in Chino Valley, and will plant it with corn this spring. Mr. Banghart will remain in town and attend his livery stable.

CHARLEY SPENCER, mail rider between Prescott and Hardyville, informed us that, a short time ago, the Wallapais attacked the Railroad Surveying Party's supply train in Union Pass, about twelve miles this side of the Colorado river. They killed three mules, and captured one horse. Charley says that Government furnishes mail escort with very poor animals, in consequence of which he does not get over the ground as fast as he would wish to.

RAIN AND SNOW.—We have had a good deal of rain and snow since the date of our last issue. The creeks and gulches have been full to the brim with water. About three inches of snow have fallen in Prescott, and, we are informed, about twelve on the mountains. The weather is warm, and the snow in the valleys and foothills is disappearing rapidly.

Mining News.

HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT.—At latest accounts from the "Chase," the ledge was five and a half feet in thickness, and the rock as good as ever. During the past week, the shafts have been roofed in and a couple of houses built for the workmen.

Last week, Mr. Reed worked, in a Moore pan, four tons of tailings of "Sterling" rock, out of which he got $140, or $35 to the ton. When we inform our readers that these tailings had previously been *worked or manipulated four times*, they will, no doubt, be surprised at the large amount of gold extracted from them by Mr. Reed. With a horn-spoon scarcely a color could be got out of them, and old and expert prospectors prophesied that he would not get enough money out of them to pay for sharpening a pick. Of course, he is well pleased, and so is everybody else. He is now taking rock out of the ledge, and is confident of entire success in working it. We have not the space, this week, to give a description of the manner in which he treats the sulphurets, but we can say that his mode is very simple, requires no chemicals, and works like a charm. The successful working of this, the richest sulphuret lode yet discovered on the continent, will stimulate business in this section put lots of bullion in circulation, build many a house, and cause many a ranch to be cultivated May God prosper Mr. Reed in his laudable undertaking!

A party of placer miners, who have been to work in the Hassayampa for some time past, struck, recently, pay-dirt, out of which they picked pieces of gold weighing from one bit to a dollar. We are informed that the dirt in which they found so much gold is a sort of mushy loam. On account of the great amount of water in the creek, they were forced to quit work for a few days, but, we understand, they are now at it again, and finding lots of the precious stuff.

The plumose lode, the finding of which, in the bed of the Hassayampa, we mentioned in a previous issue, is still being worked. The Coloradians who found it are engaged in taking the rock out and working it, and the results obtained by them are really flattering and pleasing. We are reliably informed that every ounce of metal taken out by them is worth $5, and it takes but a short time for them to get an ounce, too They understand, thoroughly, how to work the rock, and are as "happy and content as Swimley's boarders"

Frank Hammond called upon us on Tuesday last, and presented us with a piece of ore from the new lode recently discovered by himself and Frank Alters, and which they have named the "Chloride" The piece left by him at this office is composed of copper sulphurets, and can easily be cut with a knife. Its location is about three hundred yards southeast from the "Chase" lode in the base of the huge bald mountain near to the head of the Hassayampa. They have run an open cut across the ledge a distance of eleven feet, and have not yet reached the hanging wall. About fourteen tons of good pay rock were out when Mr Hammond left. He came to town for a team to haul it to Noyes & Curtis's mill, to have it worked. He is confident that some of the rock will yield $100 to the ton.

Young & Roddick, owners of the "Chance" lode, were down upon it about sixty feet, when the water drove them out. They have commenced to sink another shaft, and have made arrangements with Mr. Reed to have several tons of "Chance" ore worked by him at the "Sterling" mill. They have several ounces of amalgum in their cabin, taken out by themselves, which they will soon bring into town

N Z Peirce and Charley Taylor are still working on their mammoth wheel, which will be thirty feet in diameter They expect to be able to run six arastras with it.

We have received no particulars of late mining operations in the other districts.

Military Matters.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: As is well known, resolutions censuring General McDowell were passed by the last Territorial Legislature, and it is as well known in the vicinity of the then Capital that the influence and active exertions of certain high officials aided much in their passage.

There were those who then thought that the resolutions were unjust—at least, that the evidence adduced, upon which the resolutions were based, was insufficient to sustain the action then had.

There were no specific charges made against General McDowell, in the preamble or resolutions; but on the street, and in private conferences, it was charged, among other things, that the then Commander of the District of Prescott was not permitted to make any movement or disposition of his troops without the special permit of the Department Commander, that every contemplated movement of troops by him must be sent to San Francisco for approval before action could be had, and that the District Commander had no discretionary power as to these matters.

Now, if these charges were true, then it followed that the District Commander was powerless to effect anything in the way of putting an end to our Indian troubles.

I have said that there were those, at the time of the passage of the resolutions, who thought the evidence adduced insufficient to warrant the action then had, notwithstanding these charges were made and sanctioned by men of high official position.

Now, that the public may be better able to judge as to the truth and correctness of these charges, I propose to call attention to the following communication from Department Head Quarters to General Gregg, the then Commander of the District of Prescott:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13, 1867.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. I. Gregg, Colonel 8th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding District of Prescott, Camp Whipple, A. T.:

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 10th, in reply to mine of April 17th, in reference to the employment of citizens at Fort Whipple, and am directed by the Department Commander to say that you are authorized to employ citizens as herders to the extent that the cattle and horses on hand may, from time to time, justify.

You say you "did not think yourself warranted in moving a long distance to the east to guard against a possible danger, leaving an imminent one behind you, threatening destruction to all the industrial interests of the District."

I am further directed to say that the General has given you no instructions to move "a long distance to the east to guard against a possible danger, leaving an imminent one behind you, etc., etc."

By paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 16, [of January 23d, 1867,] you were specially directed to protect the Mojave and Prescott road, and the La Paz and Wickenburg roads.

And by paragraph 8, of the same order, you were directed to keep the two companies of infantry at Camp Lincoln actively employed in offensive operations after the hostile Indians.

And by paragraph 9, of the same order, you were instructed to keep your two cavalry companies "*in constant active service* where they may be most needed, and WHEREVER THEY CAN BE MOST LIKELY TO MEET THE HOSTILE INDIANS."

The particular operations necessary to carry these orders into effect have been left entirely to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

From the above communication, it appears that General Gregg was ordered to protect the roads, to keep the infantry at Lincoln actively employed against the hostile Indians, and to keep the cavalry companies in constant active service where they might be most needed and wherever they would be most likely to meet the hostile Indians; and it is further expressly declared that the particular operations necessary to carry those orders into effect had been left entirely with General Gregg. He is not directed to move east, west, north, or south, but to keep his troops actively employed against the hostile Indians.

Certainly, no Arizonian will find fault with this order. If it be true, as asserted in the communication above cited, that the particular operations necessary to carry on active warfare against the hostile Indians were left to the discretion of the District Commander, it is apparent that injustice has been done General McDowell.

I have taken some pains to inquire into General McDowell's action in reference to military matters in this Territory, and from the inquiry made, I am of opinion that he most earnestly desires to serve us and the Government, by putting an end to the Indian troubles in this Territory. If Gen. McDowell has been wronged by false representations, it is no more than justice to him that the facts should be made manifest. I intend, in a future communication, to refer to that celebrated order of General Gregg's modifying a previous order, the modification said to have been made by order from Department Head Quarters.

JUSTICE.

Letter from Hardyville.

GOOD NEWS FOR ARIZONIANS,

General Palmer Locating the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, West of the Colorado.

REPORTS FAVORABLE TO THE ADOPTION OF THE 35th PARALLEL ROUTE, ETC., ETC.

A letter from Hon. Wm. H. Hardy, of Hardyville, on the Colorado river, dated January 9th, says:

General Palmer is west of the river, near Sacramento Springs, locating the road west of the Colorado. Captain Schuyler and party have crossed the river, and commenced sticking grade stakes from the Needles west. Capt. Holbrook has finished the survey from the east to the Needles, and will be at Fort Mohave to-day. Capt. Miller will arrive here to-day. He will join Gen. Palmer, and go to Camp Cady, or somewhere on the Mohave, and take up the survey for San Francisco.

Col Price is waiting for forage. As soon as he gets it, he will start out after the Wallapais.

Col. Price will start a scout out with Dr. Parry, so that the Dr. can look at Sacramento District. He wants to find the place that old Scherum gets his silver bullets from; a few citizens will also follow, as they expect to fight Scherum and his warriors.

I thought, a short time since, that Colonel Price had whipped and conquered the Wallapais; but as soon as he drew out his cavalry, old Scherum mustered all his warriors and again attacked the mail station at Beale Springs.

These Indians are like coyotes; it takes downright killing to whip them. When all are killed, then all are whipped. But if all works well in the railroad line, we will soon have help to fight the Indians; as I learn that many of the workmen employed in the survey intend to settle somewhere along the line of the road in Arizona, and that large trains of immigrants may be expected soon.

Gen. Palmer read me a telegram that he sent, *via* St. George, to the President of the U. P. R. R. (E. D.) Co., in which he states that a railroad can be constructed so easily, the grades being so light, that the whole may be finished and put in complete running order in four years from this time; also, that the road can be constructed from the Rio Grande to Tehachipe Pass, in the Sierra Nevadas, for less money per mile than it will cost on the plains east of the Rio Grande. The General's report speaks in the highest terms of Arizona—the mines, in particular.

But Gen. Palmer tells me that he is afraid that his report will not be credited, as it is so much more favorable than the Company have been led to expect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY AND LETTER PAPER.

SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO,

At Rational Prices, at the Prescott Post Office.

PAPERS and PERIODICALS.—A great variety received weekly and sold CHEAP. Among them are all the leading San Francisco and Sacramento papers, Harper's Monthly and Illustrated Weekly, Chimney Corner, Leslie's Pictorials, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Bazar, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, National Police Gazette, Banner of Light, and a variety of German Papers. jan18.

Further Reduction in Prices!

HENDERSON & CO.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

JUST OPENED,

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes,
Cutlery,
Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Playing Cards,
Stationery,
Confectionery,
Nuts, Figs,

COLT'S, HENRY'S, SPENCER and WIRE

CARTRIDGES,

Pistols, Pistol Balls and Pistol Flasks.

SPECIAL NOTICE
To Chewers and Smokers:

Extra Fine Havana Cigars,

Fine Cut and Natural Leaf Chewing Tobacco,
ALSO,
A few more packages, left, of the unrivalled

ROSE SMOKING TOBACCO.

The finest assortment of

Meerschaum Pipes,

this side of the Bay.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant stock of

DRY-GOODS,

Comprising an assortment of
Winter Dress Goods,
Laces, Edgings, Insertings, etc.,
Sheetings, Shirtings, etc., etc.,

Fine Bleached and un-Bleached Domestics	37½ cts.	₩ yard,
French Calico,	37½ "	"
American "	25 "	"

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling," is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets, Prescott, Arizona.

Cash paid for Government vouchers,

D. HENDERSON & CO.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREby claim, for farming purposes, a tract of land situated and described as follows: Three hundred and fifty (350) yards running south from corner of Vulture Mining Company's farm, on the Hassayampa river, and from thence, seven hundred (700) yards, running East.

A. K. DURGIN,
G. K. CUSENBARY.

Vulture City, Arizona, Dec. 25, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,

FORT WHIPPLE, Arizona,
January 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until WEDNESDAY, February 18th, 1868, at twelve o'clock, M., for supplying the United States Government,

At FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.,

WITH

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF CORN,

Of Two Thousand Pounds to the Ton.

AT CAMP LINCOLN, ARIZONA,

WITH

FIFTY TONS OF CORN,

Of Two Thousand Pounds to the Ton.

Bids will be received for any part of the above amount.

The Corn delivered must be of good quality, well sacked, and subject to inspection.

The parties to whom contracts may be awarded will be required, within forty-eight (48) hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded to said bidder. In case of firms making bids, each individual name must be written out.

Prices must be written as well as expressed in figures. The oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposal.

The delivery of the grain to commence immediately after the approval of the contract by the District, Department and Division Commanders,

No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the District, Department and Division Commanders.

Terms should be stated in U. S. gold coin, or the market value thereof in currency, at date of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for that purpose, if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Whipple, or Camp Lincoln, A. T.," and directed to the undersigned.

Bids from disloyal parties, or those who have heretofore failed to fulfill their contracts with the Government will not be entertained.

E. D. BAKER,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. of Sub-District of Prescott.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE now Selling their

Winter Stock,

At their Fire-Proof Building, on

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Opposite the Plaza,.....Prescott, Arizona,

Consisting, in part, of

Ladies' Dress Goods, French, American, English and dark colored Prints,
Merino Dress Patterns, of various colors,
Balmoral and Plain Skirting,
Shawls, Nubias and Hoods,
Silk and Cashmere Cloaks,
Children's Shoes,
Balmoral, Lasting, and light Calf Shoes,
A Fine Assortment of Dress Trimmings,
Plain and Fancy Hair Nets,
Combs, Buttons, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Staple Dry-Goods,

Domestics,
Flannels,
Linen,
Blankets,
Satinette and Cassimere Cloth.

CLOTHING.

A Large and Extensive Assortment of Gents' Suits; Also, Coats, Vests and Pants, of Fine Quality and Style,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
Summer, Flannel and Cassimere Over and Under Shirts,

A full and complete assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We would call the attention of buyers to our large and well-selected stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Tobacco, Cigars,
Ayers' Medicines,
Stationery, etc.

Hardware.

Powder, Mining Tools, Ploughs Corn Shellers, Stoves, etc., etc.

Our entire stock is for sale low, for cash, and cash only.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

Arizona Miner.

[illegible] Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The Causes which have Led to It.

A Clear Statement by Reverdy Johnson.

1. No reflecting citizen can be insensible to the dangerous condition of the country. It affects injuriously every interest, private and public. It palsies industry in all its branches, and shakes the financial credit of the Government; and whilst it lessens the means of meeting its demands, it renders more oppressive the burthen of taxation. It paralyzes commerce, without whose healthful condition the nation cannot prosper. Our fathers thought, and experience has clearly proved it to be true, that without a real union of all the States, and they and their people possessing equal rights, the nation could not prosper. With that view they adopted the Constitution of the General Government. They clothed it with all the powers necessary to its preservation, and designed it to be perpetual. In the language of its preamble, their object was to "secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." One of the cardinal principles of the Government thus formed is the equality of States. Its very existence depends upon the continuance of that equality. They are made equal in the Senate as to representation without regard to population, and in the House of Representatives, according to population. They and their people are alike secured in the benefits of the judicial department, and in every State and personal guarantee. To guard against the possibility of any interference with this principle of equality through the assumption of powers not granted, which might be wielded to its modification or destruction, they subsequently adopted an amendment to the Constitution, which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." That equality is now at an end. Ten of the States and their people are not only not admitted to equal rights with the rest, but, as far as the legislative department is concerned, are denied them, and subjected to mere military rule. The consequence is that the whole potential wealth of those States is, and will be, as long as the present state of things continues, lost to the nation. Its great staples of sugar, rice, and cotton, which, in the past, so materially contributed to the great welfare, are not, and cannot be, produced. They nerved the arm of industry in all other States as much as, if not more than, in the South. They enriched commerce, supplied the needs of the manufacturing industry of the East, furnished the best market for its products, gave employment and remunerative wages to its employes, and increased the revenue of the country by increasing its imports. As long as this political disorganization remains, the more destructive will it be to the interests of all. What has brought the country into this predicament? The answer is obvious. It is the course which the legislative department has pursued. Without meaning to impute unpatriotic motives to it, or indulging in vituperation, generally unjust and always undignified, but assuming that it has acted from an honest error, it cannot, the author believes, be doubted that that course has been the cause of the present trouble. The war terminated more than two years and a half since, with complete military success. It grew out of the insurrectionary attempts of the people of the South. To suppress such attempts, Congress, by the Constitution, is vested with power to suppress insurrections by military force. For this purpose they can call out the militia and use the army and navy; and long before the recent insurrection, laws were passed under that authority. The design of this power was to maintain the integrity of the Union, and not under any circumstances to impair it. It was preservation, and not destruction, which was aimed at. To construe a power to preserve into a power to destroy is a glaring absurdity. And yet what has been, and is being done by Congress, exhibits this absurdity. They did call out the militia and used the army and the navy for the suppression of the insurrection; that suppression has been attained, no armed or other resistance to the Constitution and laws of the United States exists anywhere; and yet the Union, with the insurrection for a time suspended, continues suspended. Was such a result as this contemplated by the authors of the Constitution? Was it contemplated in the early days of the insurrection? That it was not contemplated by the former is clear from what has already been stated, that it was not contemplated in the latter is equally clear. For in July, 1861, Congress passed, by an almost unanimous vote, a resolution disavowing any purpose of conquest or subjugation, and on the contrary declaring that the sole object was "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired." Has the Union been preserved? Have the States which were in insurrection been preserved? Are they, in the language of that resolution, now in the possession, unimpaired, of their dignity, equality, and rights? We know that they are not. If the policy of restoring them to their enjoyment inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln with the almost unanimous approval of his party, and which Mr Johnson has endeavored to carry out, had not been interfered with by Congress, the States would long since have been in their full enjoyment. This, it is believed, no candid sensible man will question.

2. The ground upon which Congress claims the power which it has exerted of holding the Southern States as conquered and subjugated, and legislating in regard to them as such, is that the insurrection, before it was suppressed, assumed such proportions as made it a war, and brought it within the war power, vested in that body by the Constitution. That this is an error is obvious. The power to declare war, and the power to provide for the suppression of insurrections, are, in their very nature, distinct powers. The one looks exclusively to hostilities with foreign nations, the other to disturbances at home, and they are so treated in the Constitution. Congress is vested with the authority to declare war, "raise and support armies and provide and maintain a navy." If these powers were intended for cases of insurrection, the conferring upon Congress any other authority for that end would have been *mere surplusage. And yet, in the same section of the Constitution* vesting these, the power is expressly given to call out the militia to suppress insurrections. At the beginning of the recent insurrection it was universally conceded that when it should be suppressed the Union would be as it was before, composed of States of equal dignity and entitled to equal rights. The insurrection, however, became so formidable that, upon grounds of humanity, as well as to give to the Government the means to assist in its suppression, belligerent rights were conceded to the insurrectionists. Humanity demanded that this should be done, in order to save the butchering of prisoners. If our Government had executed those captured by its forces, the Confederate authorities would have retaliated. Such a result would have answered no good purpose toward suppressing the rebellion, and would not only have lacerated the feelings of our own people, but shocked the public sentiment of the world. Congress, therefore, and the President, wisely and with the best motives, recognized belligerent rights in the insurrectionary government. And such concession at the same time gave to Congress the authority to exclude neutral nations from all intercourse with the South. As far as such nations were concerned, Congress properly claimed the rights of war, and upon that claim declared the blockade of the Southern ports, and provided for the capture of vessels and their cargoes attempting to violate it. Such captures were made and adjudged to be lawful by our prize courts. This greatly aided the Government in bringing the insurrection to a close. In the first of these, called the prize cases, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, the opinion contains one of two passages which have been relied upon as justifying Congress in considering the States in question as conquered provinces. This ground has been maintained with confidence in both Houses. The rest of the opinion, the author thinks, shows very plainly that the Court did not design to announce any such doctrine. No case has since been before that tribunal calling for any correction of the misapprehension. In one, however, before Mr. Justice Nelson, (a member of that Court,) occurring since the termination of the rebellion, involving the personal rights of a citizen of South Carolina, he ruled that "the constitutional laws of the Union were thereby enjoyed and obeyed, and were as authoritative and binding over the people of the State as in any other portion of the country." This view is plainly inconsistent with the pretence that the South is now a conquered territory.

The Judge places South Carolina upon the same footing, as far as her rights and the rights of her people are concerned, as New York or any other of what were the loyal States. Since that ruling, one has been made by Chief Justice Chase, in June, 1867, in which that Judge refers to the opinion in the prize cases, and evidently treats the pretence that the Court intended to decide that the Southern States were not now equal States in the Union, to be unwarrantable. The case was this: A citizen of North Carolina was indebted on a promissory note to a citizen of one of the States loyal during the insurrection. Pending the insurrection, by force of a law passed by the Government de facto of North Carolina confiscating such debts, the debtor was compelled to pay it to the agent of that State, and he relied upon that payment as his defence. In his opinion the Chief Justice says: "To maintain these propositions the counsel for the defendant rely upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that the late rebellion was a civil war, in the prosecution of which belligerent rights were exercised by the National Government and accorded to the armed forces of the rebel Confederacy, and upon the decision of State Courts during and after the close of the American war for independence, which affirmed the validity of confiscations, and sequestrations decreed against the property of non-resident British subjects and the inhabitants of colonies or states hostile to the United Colonies or United States.

"But these decisions do not, in our judgment, sustain the propositions in support of which they are cited.

"There is no doubt that the State of North Carolina by the acts of the Convention of May, 1861, by the previous acts of the Governor of the State, by subsequent acts of all the departments of the State Government, and by the acts of the people at the election held after May, 1861, set aside her State Government and Constitution, connected under the National Constitution with the Government of the United States, and established a Constitution and Government connected with another pretended Government, set up in hostility to the United States, and entered upon a course of active warfare against the National Government, nor is there any doubt that, by these acts, the practical relations of North Carolina to the Union were suspended, and very serious liabilities incurred by those who were engaged in them.

"But these acts did not effect, even for a moment, the separation of North Carolina from the Union, any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offences against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority, can separate him from the State."

In referring to the legal effect of conceding belligerent rights during the war to the Confederate Government, and to the decision of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice further said: "In the prize cases, the Supreme Court simply asserted the right of the United States to treat the insurgents as belligerents, and to claim from foreign nations the performance of neutral duties under the penalties known to international law. The decision recognized, also, the fact of the exercise and concession of belligerent rights, and affirmed, as a necessary consequence, the proposition that during the war all the inhabitants of the country controlled by the rebellion, and all the inhabitants of the country loyal to the Union, were enemies reciprocally each of the other. But there is nothing in that opinion which gives countenance to the doctrine which counsel endeavor to deduce from it—that the insurgent States, by the act of the rebellion, and by levying war against the nation, became foreign States, and their inhabitants alien enemies." In this view of the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, no doubt, had the concurrence of all his associates on that bench. Since he became its Presiding Judge, the subject has been several times discussed by counsel, and although the Court has not deemed it proper to decide it in any subsequent case, the point must necessarily have been considered by them in consultation, and their views in that way have become known to the Chief Justice. Indeed, his language in the Carolina case shows that he must speak from positive knowledge as to what the Judges really meant. "There is nothing," he says, "in that opinion which gives countenance to the doctrine which counsel endeavor to deduce from it—that the insurgent States, by the act of the rebellion, and by levying war against the nation, became foreign States, and their inhabitants alien enemies." Now, if they were States, as he holds them to have been, during the war, and not foreign States, they must have been States of the Union, and as nothing has occurred since the termination of the war to change their character, they must be such States now. The ordinances and other acts of North Carolina, in the words of the Chief Justice, merely "suspended" "the practical relations" of that State to the Union. Those ordinances and acts being now themselves annulled by the result of the war and the acts of her citizens, suspension caused by them necessarily terminates, and the prior relations of the State are restored, and she and her citizens entitled to all the rights, and bound by all the duties, as at first. But the doctrine itself which Congress seems to have adopted toward the Southern States, that by the result of the war they are not States, but territories subject to the unlimited power of Congress, cannot be supported upon any constitutional or other theory. The idea of conquest, by a government, of its own territory, is ridiculous. The idea that any department of the Government of the Union has any other powers than those conferred by the constitution, is equally ridiculous. That *government had no existence before the constitution* was adopted, it came into being solely under and by virtue of that instrument; all its powers are granted by it. This being the case, how can it be, that, under any circumstances, as long as the constitution remains unchanged by the authority creating it, the government can exercise powers not delegated. This can only be done by its making a conquest of the constitution itself, which, if possible, is more absurd than a conquest of its own territory. If that could be done, it would become but a government de facto, without any other restraint than its own will, which would be tyranny, for whether unlimited power is in many men, or in one man, is immaterial. Tyranny is unlimited power, and its character is not changed by the number of persons who may exercise it. And yet the claim which Congress makes to legislate for the Southern States is without any limitation. They have subjected them to the military power, which they assume is, for such a purpose, within their unrestricted control. They not only disregard the constitution as the charter of their powers, but the constitutions of the Southern States. They are not only not acting under any authority derived from the people of the United States, but in direct contravention of the known will of the people of the South. It is true that some of the members of the dominant party, in and out of Congress, justify legislation upon constitutional grounds, but Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who has, in the public judgment, become the master of his party in the House of Representatives, is guiltless of such a folly. In a letter of his, recently published, with the frankness and boldness which belong to him, he rejects the absurdity and places the authority of Congress on some ground outside of the constitution, and admits that it has no warrant whatever, under any of its delegated powers. If he is right, then it follows that as far as regards the South there is no other restriction upon the legislation of Congress than its own discretion. It may consequently treat all the Southern States as having no existence whatever, as States, and govern them, through all time, as territories, or constitute the whole in one or as many States as they may think proper, and with such powers and rights as they may choose to confer. They may, of course, if they make States at all of them, deny them equality of representation in the Senate, or any representation there, and deny them also representation in the House of Representatives. They may also deny them the benefit of the judicial department of the Government, and citizens of the other States the right to sue their people in the courts of the United States. They may keep them altogether out of the Union formed by the constitution, and make them a confederacy of themselves, under such a constitution (if the term can be so profaned) as Congress may from time to time grant them. They may also refuse their people some or all the guarantees of personal liberty secured by the Constitution of the United States, may suspend at will the writ of habeas corpus, declare martial law in time of peace, grant titles of nobility, authorizing such States to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, make any currency a legal tender, regulate commerce without regard to the restraints on that power in the constitution, and, in a word, may rule them more absolutely than the Government of Spain was wont to rule her colonies, and infinitely more so than England endeavored to rule this country in 1776—an endeavor which our fathers thought justified and required resistance by force of arms to establish themselves as an independent nation—a course which has long since received the sanction of all other nations, including England herself.

Consequences, such as these, legitimately following the Congressional doctrine, should cause it to be sternly condemned by every lover of constitutional liberty. But, even if the power which it involves was not obnoxious to every idea of such liberty, and could be invested anywhere with safety, Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, is not the body to possess it. Its very number diminishes the responsibility of individual members, whilst it makes them subject to the influence of popular passions, or the whims and caprices of the hour. The whole current of history proves that such a body is not a safe depository of unlimited power. The authors of the Federalist so thought, and maintained the necessity of giving it only certain prescribed powers, and subjecting the exercise of these to the restraints of the judicial and executive departments. In one of the numbers of that work, Mr. Madison says, nearly in terms, that the tendency of such a body is at times to become a mere mob, and refers to historical instances to prove it. Its course during the last few years, in the judgment of many considerate citizens, has shown that in this respect history has repeated itself.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desire to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which they are ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

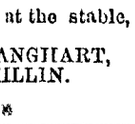
☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEO BANGHART,
I. H. SKILLIN.

Prescott, November 23, 1867.

GRANITE STREET BUTCHER SHOP.

GUILFORD HATHAWAY, Proprietor.



THE BEST OF BEEF, PORK, etc., always on hand, and for sale, at prices to suit the times.

VEGETABLES

Of all kinds, constantly on hand, for sale cheap.

Prescott, Jan. 3, 1868

Legal Advertisements.

Delinquent Tax Roll

—ON—

REAL ESTATE,

For the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, for Territorial and County Taxes, for the Year 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, on Monday, March 2d, 1868, at ten o'clock, A. M., as required by law, I will expose for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court-House, in Prescott, Yavapai county, Arizona, and continue to sell, from day to day, until the whole or sufficient of each parcel has been sold to pay the amount of Territorial and County Taxes, interest and charges, set forth in the annexed list as due, (unless the same shall be previously paid) the following described property:

Martin, J. H. 160 acres of land on Granite creek.	$37,11
Mohave & Prescott Toll road Co., that portion of the Prescott Toll road lying in Yavapai county.	225,75
McMullen, Murphy & Co., lot 23, block 13.	4,21
Ruff Thomas, 160 acres of land on Rio Verde.	6,38
Whitcomb & Co, 160 acres of land Walnut creek.	24,25
Dickson John, house west side of Granite street.	6,37
Elliott A. H., poss'y right to 160 acres of land Granite creek.	9,20
Forbes John L. lot 18, block 8.	3,59
Cullumber Samuel 160 acres land Kirkland Valley.	9,20
Peirce S. Z, ditch on Lynx creek.	19,68
Rosenback L, lot 19, block 19.	3,59
Simmons T. H., Ranch and improvements.	11,16
E. W. Coffin, agent, Mill on Turkey creek.	702,75
Coulter & Tyson, agents, Mill on Lynx creek.	355,12
Smith & Henson, 320 acres of land Williamson Valley.	3,59
Norwood John, 160 acres land on Rio Verde.	12 87
Turner W. F. improvements on ranch.	6,37
Buckman J. J., possessory right to 160 acres of land adjoining Miller's ranch.	10,59
Boblet & Snediker, house and lot corner Gurley and Granite street.	12,00
Cummings & Mun, 160 acres land Mint Valley.	13,41
Cummins & Phy, Blacksmith shop Granite street.	13,96
Ellsworth George, 160 acres of land in Walnut Grove.	28,82
Ehle Jno. 160 acres land in Skull Valley.	11,99
Fredericks & Marsh, 160 acres of land on Rio Verde.	38,82
Baldwin J. H. lot 23 block 7 with house;	68,25
Dare, John T. town lots, horses and wagon.	14,71

ROBERT F. PIATT,
District Attorney.

Delinquent Personal Property Tax, of Yavapai County, for 1867.

PRESCOTT, January 11, 1868.

It appearing to me by the delinquent tax roll for the year 1867, filed in my office, that the persons named in the annexed list are indebted to the County of Yavapai in the amounts set opposite their names, for Territorial and County taxes, interest and charges, on personal property, for the year 1867, therefore, notice is hereby given that, if said sums are not paid on or before the first Monday in March, 1868, I will (as required by law) institute suits for the recovery of the same with cost.

Davis, Irwin	$2,390,37
Elliott, Wm	9,28
Harding, Fred	12,00
Rogers, Lewis	34,91
Sanders, Peter	12,66
Wolf & Folks	74,37
Crow, C. I.	33,75
Peralts,	8,47
Silvers, E.	4,86
Dudley, J. G.	11,81
St James & Co.,	170,50
Ralston & Brown,	45,75
Dickson John	12,00
Browne & Silverthorn,	170,50
W. W. Jones,	84,12

ROBERT F PIATT,
District Attorney.

Proposals for Fencing Court-House.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the County Recorder of Yavapai County, until Monday, February 10th, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the erection of one hundred and fifty feet of slab fence round the Court-House. Said fence to be built of double thickness of slabs, spotted, barked and set close. The posts to be eight feet apart, ten feet high, and two feet in the ground; to be of hewed or sawed lumber, and eight inches square; the rails to be four by six inches; each slab to be spiked on with four forty-penny nails; a complete gate, with lock, etc., to be built in said fence, of the same material, at such place as may be agreed upon. Also, a small out-house, four by six, with vault five feet deep, to be built in the jail-yard.

Payment will be made in the jail bonds of the county.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

JOHN P. BOURKE,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Prescott, January 9, 1868,

Notice to Settle.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO William H. Hardy, at Prescott, are requested to call on the undersigned and make immediate payment, to save costs and other inconveniences.

J. P. HARGRAVE.

Prescott, A. T., January 9, 1868.

R. MEACHAM,

AUCTIONEER,

Prescott, Arizona.

Will attend, personally, to the sale of property of every description, particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities.

Miscellaneous.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California. Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands,* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices

GEORGE F HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

Forms, and Use of Blanks.

Just Published. 2 vols. 8vo sheep. Price $15.

TO THE PROFESSION, COUNTY OFficers, and others, this work will prove to be the most useful and reliable Hand Book for constant reference, which has ever been published on the Pacific coast.

Every word has been examined and re-examined and compared with the statutes by first-class lawyers, until the book is as perfect as it is possible to make it. A series of Blanks have been published in connection with the book, which those purchasing the book can use or not, as they wish. Much time, labor, and money have been expended to make the book and the blanks such as would enable those who used them to rely upon them, and thereby grow in favor and establish a reputation.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, etc.,

☞ At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, La Paz, Arizona.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street, ... Prescott, Arizona.

(South of the Store of James Grant.)

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, Proprietors.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Wickenburg.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMing the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

The largest and best stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO.

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others. All of which I will sell cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona.

A. BARNETT.

Wickenburg, Nov. 20, 1867

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

To Solicit Orders for a New

Illustrated Bible Dictionary.

(Complete in One Volume.)

THIS DICTIONARY EMBODIES THE result of the most recent study, research, and investigation of about sixty five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this work, agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.

But on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the agent, making his labors agreeable, useful and lucrative.

Ladies, retired clergymen, school teachers, farmers, students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every town and county on the Pacific coast, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars apply to or address

"Subscription Department,"
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Now Equal to Any Journal Published on the Pacific Coast.

It stemmed the torrent of bigotry, intolerance and persecution, fearlessly bearing up the OLD DEMOCRATIC ENSIGN through the dark period of our country's misery, until victory was achieved and the principles it battled for were triumphant. To do this incurred a very heavy expenditure, which, however, was cheerfully borne under the confident belief that the opportune time would come when the party would reimburse us by contributing generally its patronage. That time has now arrived, and we ask Democrats to do their part in sustaining this

DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

There is no better way of making accessions to our party than by the dissemination of correct information, and certainly the proper mode of doing that is by means of newspapers; and, therefore, every Democrat who is attached to the principles of his party, and entertains a sincere and earnest desire to see those principles triumph, should feel it a duty to contribute in some degree to the support of the Party Papers.

The Weekly Examiner

Will contain Fifty-Six Columns of original and well selected matter,

Not Political exclusively, for we design it not only an efficient party organ, but also a

A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.

It will contain carefully prepared Market and General Commercial Reports, giving reliable prices current of all leading articles of country produce and family supplies.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, and to clubs of five or more, (when mailed to one address) Four Dollars each. In all cases payment in advance is required.

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Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

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H. H. BANCROFT & CO
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Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
JAMES E McCAFFREY, Secretary

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. V. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868. NO. 4.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the Inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year, $7.00 One copy, six months, $4.00. One copy, three months, $2.50. Single Copies, 25 cents each.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, $2.00; each additional time, $1.50

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Advertisements measuring over one-half square will be counted and charged one square.

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YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

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Probate Judge, ... HEZEKIAH BROOKS,
District Attorney, ... ROBERT F. PLATT,
Sheriff ..... A J MOORE.
County Recorder, ... JOHN P. BOURKE,
County Treasurer, ... WILLIAM CORY,
Clerk of District Court, ... E. W. WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS:

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October

Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October

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Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October at Prescott

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Samuel E. Blair, George W. Barnard.

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Secretary, ... James P. T. Carter,
Assistant Secretary ..... William H Ford,
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Associate Justice, ... Henry T Backus
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Drug Store,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

The Wife of Snodgrass Writes the Life of Horace Greeley.

The stranger told us that his name was Snodgrass. He said he had been married seven years, and never had the slightest misunderstanding with his wife until the question of female suffrage began to be talked about in the city, and the women commenced holding meetings, and agitating themselves and the rest of mankind about the matter. Mrs. Snodgrass was the Secretary of the female suffrage club, and had been appointed to deliver an address on the life and times of Horace Greeley.

For six mortal weeks, day and night, Mrs. S. had been occupied in preparing her address, and at this time had completed ninety pages, embracing the first year of the infant Horace. He had told her that at the rate she was going on, her address would cover three hundred thousand pages of foolscap, and she would be a grandmother before she could finish it up; and then to read it to the club would take at least ninety years, and consume forty million feet of gas. Notwithstanding these statistics, Mrs. Snodgrass persisted in going on with her address, to the neglect of her family duties and her husband's shirt-buttons. On this night she had been puzzled to ascertain at what precise period of his infantile career the future philosopher had cut eye-teeth, and had searched through every book in the Mercantile Library for authority on that point, but all the Horatian writers were silent upon the fact, and she could not possibly proceed any further until it was definitely settled.

"She asked my opinion," said Snodgrass, "and I told her I thought it was on the day of the battle of Bull Run, when Greeley led the attack upon the enemy's breast works, and was repulsed; because, said I, when suckers with their eye-teeth cut, attack breast works, they are generally repulsed."

"Mr. Snodgrass," said she, loosing the saccharine of her temper, "I want no trifling upon this subject. Because you are opposed to female suffrage, you make light of everything connected with the subject. Your allusion to suckers and breast-works is extremely vulgar, and unworthy the dignity of a married man. If you persist in treating the wife of your bosom with such contempt, I shall apply for a divorce, and go back to my ma."

"My dear," said I, "in that election you have the casting vote. Get a divorce by all means, and then you can marry Horace, and wear his breeches, and his old white coat, too, for all I care."

"At this remark my wife poked her head out of the window, and cried murder at the top of her voice, and that's the way I came to be arrested"—*Mo. Democrat.*

A CAPITAL HIT.—Governor Seymour, in a recent speech in Brooklyn, New York, gave a most apt illustration of the Radical policy of regulating all the thoughts and actions of men by a law. He said:

"Our Republican friends believe in the power of government to do that which we believe is best done by every man's own honest convictions of right. But I assert in the language of Milton, who was not only a great poet, but a great statesman, that you can have no great civilization in any land where men are coerced in all actions of their life. I once asked a gentleman if he believed in the system of coercion so completely that if a man would not drink for ten years because the law would not let him, he would be a temperance man thereafter. He said he did. I said, suppose you make a law so perfect that he would not be guilty of any misdemeanor whatever, would you not consider that better still? He said he would. Suppose you make a law so perfect that he shall rise, retire, labor regularly, read his Bible every day regularly in his bedroom, and go to church twice a day every Sunday, engage in no immoral conversation, and be subjected to no temptations—would that not be the perfection of your system? He admitted that it would. Well, my friend, said I, if you go down to Sing-Sing, you will find a thousand men there living under your system, and if one of them escaped to-morrow and your house was burned, he would be the first man you would arrest."

A "SAILING CARRIAGE."—The St. Louis *Democrat* describes a newly invented "sailing carriage," designed for use on the New Mexico route: It has two upright jib sails, and a sail on each spoke of the two wheels on one side of the wagon, with steering gear acting on the forward wheels, and provision for transferring the wheel sails to the opposite wheels. The inventor is Charles P. Maczowitzky, a German, who has been a sailor, and has since spent several years in traversing the plains. He relies upon the ascertained constancy of the prevalent winds on the great plains over the route named. The wheels are ten feet high, the wagon body shaped like a long boat and hung low, and with the jib sails, the whole concern presents an odd and formidable appearance. The design is to take passengers and mail matter only—not freight—and it is expected that the carriage will suffice as a boat in crossing streams.

UNINFLAMMABLE DRESSES.—It is much to be regretted that the process of rendering the materials of ladies' muslin dresses uninflammable is not more generally understood and used. Either of the three substances—phosphate of ammonia, tungstate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia—can be mixed in the starch, and, at the cost of two cents a dress, deaths from burned garments can be rendered impossible. Articles of apparel subjected to those agents can, if they burn at all, only smolder; and in no case can they blaze up in the sudden and terrible manner in which so many fatal accidents have occurred to the fair wearers of crinoline.—*American Artisan.*

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona. nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

Good Merchanteble Lumber, $60 per M.
Second Quality ..... 30 " "
Clear Lumber..... 100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER:

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

oc19--3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

A NEW CRUSHER.—The Gold Hill, (Nev.) *News*, of December 12, 1867, gives an account of a machine for crushing quartz recently invented by a gentleman of that place, which, if only one-half as successful as it really promises, will prove by far the most effective crushing instrument ever applied to the reduction of ores, at least on this coast, as well as being of incalculable importance to our mining interests at large. The extraordinary crushing apparatus is thus described: "This mill or crusher is simply an iron wheel six feet in diameter, and weighing about a ton, with a chilled iron surface twelve inches in width, which will be made to rotate alternately backward and forward over a grating composed of heavy bars, placed one, two, or three inches apart, as may be found requisite. The wheel rotates in a narrow space between two walls, and is kept in proper position by means of iron guides placed at the axle, allowing it to move freely in the directions proposed. By means of self-regulating springs and a sliding beam, an immense pressure is brought to bear from above, directly upon the upper periphery of the wheel, and the motion is communicated by means of power applied to a crank in the centre of the wheel, causing it to move about seven feet, backward and forward as before described. This same power which moves this wheel, also causes a little distributing car on each side of the wheel to follow it up with the requisite supply of quartz, which being distributed in the proper place, the immense pressure of the wheel is brought to bear upon it, grinding and reducing it to such a degree that it passes down between the bars upon a screen below, where that which is not reduced to the proper degree of fineness for grinding and amalgamating by pan process, is separated for further treatment under the wheel. We do not care to enter into a minute description of the details, but all the little emergencies are provided for. According to actual figured estimate, with this new mill, considerably over one hundred tons of quartz can be crushed in a day, and a competent engineer estimates that a ten horse power engine will be fully competent to do the work. Millions upon millions of tons of low grade ore are awaiting some such cheap mode of crushing as this promises, and in every portion of the State, as well as in our own famous Comstock." These are the principal features of the new crushing machinery, over the philosophy of which our mill men and mechanics may cogitate at will. A little trial of the principle by the inventor would do a great deal to help belief in its practical utility; for before this the stiffest hopes have been "crushed to earth" by machines which appeared to be as extraordinary as this Gold Hill prodigy. Give us a revolution of the wheel Mr. Inventor.—*Reese River Reveil'e.*

THE *Arizonian*, published at Tucson, is evidently after our "har" because, in speaking of the removal of the Capital from Prescott to that place, we made some comparisons of the towns, their location, and the resources of the country surrounding, which, on account of what we conceive to be its truthfulness, he deems unjust to Tucson, and advises us not to publish information derived from prejudiced or interested parties as facts. He then proceeds with great perspicuity to enlighten us about that region. Don't fatigue yourself, brother DeLong, we have been there and in and over that valley which you call, "one of the most beautiful and fertile in the world," and know that it is a fine place, [for poker sharps and monte dealers,] although we never noticed any remarkable productions except fevers of the most virulent type, and an extraordinary yield of scrubby, half-breed brats which apparently spring up spontaneously, marriage not being much in vogue thereabouts. We will state for your information, that we once resided for a year in Southern Arizona, and that within the present year, we spent nearly three months traveling through Central Arizona, from Maricopa Wells *via* Fort McDowell and Wickenburg to Prescott and the surrounding country, thence returning *via* Fort Mohave, and the probabilities are, that we are as conversant with the country generally as yourself; furthermore, that we feel none but the most friendly sentiments towards the Territory, Tucson included, and hope she may soon rid herself of the only drawback to the development of her great resources.—*Los Angeles Republican, Dec*, 21, 1867.

COMMITTEES.—Among the most important standing committees of the United States House of Representatives are the following:

On Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Price, Higby, Donnelly, Clarke of Kansas, Mallory, Allison, Griswold, Logan, Maynard, Brooks, and Niblack.

On Indian Affairs—Windom, Hubbard of Iowa, Clarke of Kansas, Ross, Van Horn of New York, Schofield, Shanks, Taffe, and Mungen.

On Claims—Messrs. Bingham, Washburne of Massachusetts, Ward of New York, Holman, Harding, Cobb, Mercer, Stokes, and Hubbard of Connecticut.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Julian, Dreggs, Glossbrenner, Donnelly, Eckley, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, and Tabor.

On Mines and Mining Affairs—Messrs. Ashley of Nevada, Dreggs, Ashley of Ohio, Ferris, Hunter, Mallory, Woodward, and Sitgreaves.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Garfield, Pile, Kitchen, Washburne of Indiana, Dodge, Barnes, Hawkins, Sitgreaves, and Boyer.

On Militia—Messrs. Pile of Missouri, Harding, Buckland, Banks, Gravely, Blair, Shanks, Adams, and Eden.

IT is said, upon good authority, that Miss Anna Dickinson, the irrepressible, is really to make her *debut* upon the stage at Newark, this winter. What play is strong-minded enough for the development of this lady's character?

Prescott Advertisements.

PROSPECT

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash.
WORMSER & CO.
Prescott, September 17, 1867.

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street,.....Corner of Carleton, Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FROM CALIfornia, and is selling for cash, a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, PICKLES;
CRACKERS, BUTTER, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,
VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH,
SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE,
MINERS' and
JOINERS' TOOLS,
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

☞ Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco, issued.
Prescott, July 1, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS unusually large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.
Prescott, August 10, 1867.

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,
At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

MEXICO has a population of 8,000,000 of people, and not more than thirty miles of railroad; and yet it is so rich that in times of ordinary quiet for that country—equivalent to intolerable disorders in most others—the annual exportation of silver alone is twenty millions of dollars.

OPAL WEDDINGS are the latest sensation. They come on the fortieth anniversary.

PASSENGER cars on the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, are two stories high, the upper storiy for the comfort of the sleepy.

Ex-President Pierce offers $5,000 to help the Democratic conquest of New Hampshire next Spring.

THE ARIZONA MINER
THE GOLD OF ARIZONA IS GOOD.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION.....EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1868.

To Subscribers.

We will notify our subscribers of the date of expiration of the time for which they shall have paid, and, should they not renew their subscriptions, in a reasonable time, they need not expect to receive the paper.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MINES.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, acting, we suppose, upon the suggestion of J. Ross Browne's Report on the Mineral Resources of the Pacific States and Territories, has introduced into the U. S. Senate, a bill, providing for the establishment and support of a School of Mines. The receipts from the National tax on gold and silver bullion, according to the bill, are to be set apart for carrying on the school, one-half of them, after July 1st, 1868, to be funded in Government securities as a permanent endowment to the institution. He proposes to locate the site of the school, somewhere on the line of the Union Pacific Railway.

IN San Francisco, on the night of Dec. 30th, Hon. Eugene Casserly, U. S. Senator elect from California, gave a complimentary dinner to the officers of the military companies which met him at the boat and escorted him to the Occidental, on his return from Sacramento.

J. W. LAWTON, a Scotchman, appeared in the Police Court on the trial of a negro larceny case, and testified that he was the husband of a negro woman as black as the ace of spades, who was also a witness in the case. The parties are living together in this city as man and wife.—*S. F. Alta.*

FIRE.—The Union Hotel, Cook's barber shop and a butcher shop, in Jackson, Amador county, California, were destroyed by fire on the morning of Dec. 30.

COL. EDWARD MCGARRY, who was lately stationed in the southern part of this Territory, committed suicide by stabbing himself in the throat with a large blade of a pocket-knife, in his room in the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, on the night of December 31

NICE PRESENT.—Ben Holladay forwarded by steamer, from New York, recently, to Hall McAllister, of San Francisco, a beautiful silver punch bowl, worth $2,000, as a present for Governor Haight.

THE Steamer *Chrysopolis*, on a recent trip from Sacramento to San Francisco, collided with a lumber scow loaded with heavy square timbers which forced their way on the main deck of the steamer, without, however, doing much damage.

SPEAKS WELL FOR DEMOCRACY.—The Sacramento correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* says there is far less drinking at the bars of hotels and saloons this season than usual during sessions of the Legislature.

ALBUQUERQUE PRESS. — This paper has ceased to exist. Its editor, Mr. M. A. Upson, closed the eye-lids of the *Press* on December 14, 1867. He informs us in his valedictory, that his predecessor, Hezekiah Johnson, who, we believe, started the *Press*, will, about the 20th inst., issue, in Albuquerque, a new paper, to be called the Semi-Weekly *Review*. Mr. Johnson is a veteran newspaper man, and we are certain he will publish a good paper. We are sorry to hear of Mr. Upson's determination to abandon the editorial profession, as from what we have seen of his articles, we know him to be an able, and pungent writer. While in charge of the columns of the *Press*, he labored earnestly and honestly to establish good feeling between this Territory and New Mexico, make known their advantages and advocate their interests. Hoping that our friend Upson may grow "rich and powerful" outside of a printing office, we hereby tender him our kindest regards for his future welfare. *Adios, Amigo.*

THE citizens of Denver (Colorado) have organized the Denver & Pacific Railroad Co., with a capital of four millions of dollars. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was subscribed at once towards building it. The company propose to complete the road to Cheyenne, or the nearest point on the Pacific Railroad, in nine months.

THE Democrats of Virginia, Nevada, talk of buying the good will and material of the *Trespass* establishment, and running it as a Democratic paper. The price talked of is $7,000.

IT is said that Sweden will follow the example of Denmark, and sell to us her possessions in the West Indies.

Military Matters.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: In my communication of last week, I said that, in a future communication, I would refer to an order made by General Gregg, modifying certain orders previously made by him, the modification said to have been made by order of the Department Commander. That your readers may be the better enabled to understand the matter, and determine with whom rests the responsibility of that celebrated order, by which the Apache Indian (except under certain circumstances) is to be regarded as peaceable, I propose to quote the orders of General Gregg, and the communications from Department Headquarters in reference thereto. In April last, General Gregg published the following orders:

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,
CAMP WHIPPLE, A. T., April 23, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.]

The increasing number of Indian depredations committed throughout this District renders it necessary, in order to remove doubt, to announce what tribes are considered hostile, and against whom hostilities may be carried on.

The following tribes are announced hostile, viz: The Wallapais, the Chimehuavis, the Tonto, the Apache Tonto, and the Apache Mohave, and all other tribes, or parts of tribes, within the limits of this District, including the Mohave, and other Indians purporting to be friendly, except when the latter are found within the limits of the reservations on the Colorado River, or acting in conjunction with the troops as guides or otherwise.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-Gen. Gregg.
A. E. HOOKER,
First Lieut. and Adjutant, 8th Cav., A. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,
CAMP WHIPPLE, A. T., April 24, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS, No 4.]

It having been brought to the notice of the Brevet Brigadier-General commanding this Military District that passes or permits are granted to Indians living upon reservations, to pass beyond the limits of the same for the purpose of hunting, and that passes or permits, signed by the Indian Agent, have been found upon the persons of Indians killed in hostile attacks on trains, it is hereby announced that, hereafter, until further orders, no such passes or permits will be recognized within the limits of this District.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. Gregg.
A. E. HOOKER,
First Lieut. and Adjutant, 8th Cav, A. A. G.

In reference to these orders, the following communication was addressed to General Gregg, from Department Head Quarters:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal, May 18, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. I. Gregg, Colonel 8th U. S. Cavalry, Commanding District of Prescott and Upper Colorado, Fort Whipple, A. T.

General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the papers forwarded by you on the 24th of April, being—

1. A report of a general meeting of all the miners and settlers at Planet, Great Central, and Springfield Mining Companies, Bill Williams' Fork, Arizona, held April 8th, 1867.

2. A letter from C. W. C. Rowell, and others, dated Aubry City, February 22d

3 Copies of your General Orders, No. 3 and 4, current series.

I am instructed by the Department Commander to say, in reference to those orders, that, as he is at present informed, and so far as he can, at this distance, judge of them, it seems to him you have declared war on many Indians with whom it might be possible to continue friendly relations. You unquestionably "remove doubt," as you express it, but you have given the doubt in favor of hostilities against tribes of all kinds whatsoever, who may not be on the Indian reservation.

With respect to that reservation, the following is from the last annual report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs:

"ARIZONA."

* * * * * * * *

"Plans to colonize the tribes known as the River Indians, the Yavapais, Wallapais, etc., upon a reservation on the Colorado River, set apart for them by Congress two years ago, have been considered and presented to the Department, but for want of necessary funds, nothing of a permanent character has beeen done. Nevertheless, the Superintendent and Agent, Feudge, who was more directly in charge of the enterprise, succeeded in inducing a considerable number of the Mohaves, and of the tribes above named, to commence planting. By the August report it appeared that the tribes, many of the members of which had been disposed to hostility, were peacefully at work, and that for the first time in months trains were moving between the river and Prescott, the capital of the Territory, without interruption. The first crops planted by the Indians were swept away by a flood in the river, and another rise had also occurred, the effect being so to saturate the ground as to assure the Indians of a successful crop."

The foregoing extract (given in full) shows that there is but one reservation on the river for all the tribes named in your General Order. This is understood to be below Williams' Fork, and *therefore beyond the limits of either of the Districts* (Upper Colorado and Prescott) now under your command. This reservation, though set apart by Congress, is not yet established, and the Indian Department is not in a condition at this time to support these Indians on it. Yet, by your General Order, if the Indians whom the Agent has succeeded in drawing to the reservation are found away from it for the purpose of hunting—under a condition of things where they must hunt or starve—you order that the permit of the Agent shall not be regarded, and the Indians shall be declared hostile!

Many of the Mohaves and Wallapais have hitherto been living quietly in the vicinity of Fort Mohave, and on the bottom lands along the Colorado river, raising food for themselves, and for sale, and procuring wood for the steamers plying on the river, transporting the supplies for the Government, and the miners and other settlers in the Territory. By your General Order, No. 3, these Indians are declared hostile, and war is to be waged on them.

Thus far the Indians complained of have—as is alleged—confined themselves to stealing stock, and it must be said that, if the Government has as yet made no provisions for them in the one reservation set apart for them, and you forbid their being allowed to go hunting, because some of them have abused the privilege—they have some excuse to also plead—as the whites have done—having acted upon one of the first great laws of nature.

The General Commanding is quite sure you cannot have fully considered the effect of your two General orders, and he directs you to reconsider and modify them, and make no war on Indians not in hostility with the settlers, and that you aid the Indian Department as far as possible in cooperating with its agents. That Indians steal when they find property on which they can lay their hands, is not surprising under the state of affairs now existing in Arizona. This, of course, is much to be regretted, but it is not a matter for which the military authorities are responsible, and the General is not disposed to authorize an indiscriminate warfare on whole tribes on a suspicion that some of their members, or some of another tribe, perhaps, have committed theft.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In pursuance of directions contained in the above communication, General Gregg, on the 11th of June, 1867, claimed to have issued the following order:

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,
CAMP WHIPPLE, A. T, June 11, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12]

In accordance with instructions from the Department Commander, General Orders Nos 3 and 4, from these Head Quarters, dated April 23d and 24th, 1867, are hereby modified as follows:

I The various tribes of Indians designated in General Orders No. 3, as hostile, are to be assumed as meaning peace, except when acting in concert as tribes and confederate tribes in obstructing the roads and in attacks upon the settlements. Attacks upon trains and travelers, and the stealing of stock, by individual or small parties of Indians, cannot be regarded as hostile acts, but as offenses against the common law, the same as if committed by white citizens.

II. All passes or permits to Indians from the Indian Agent at La Paz will be respected

III Indians will not be molested whilst engaged in hunting, or pursuing other peaceful avocations

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen Gregg
CHARLES HOBART,
First Lieut 8th Cav, A A G.

In reference to this last order, the following Special Order and Communication from Department Head Quarters, were addressed to General Gregg:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal, July 1, 1867

The 2d paragraph, only, of the above order is, without qualification, in "accordance with instructions from the Department Commander."

As to paragraph 3d, whether, or not, Indians are to "be molested while engaged in hunting, or pursuing other peaceful avocations," will depend on *who*, and largely *where*, the Indians are Hostile tribes will not be protected from military operations simply because, at the time they are met, they may be engaged in hunting, or in anything else The mere act of hunting is neither to make a friend of a hostile Apache, or an enemy of a peaceful Mohave, or, of an Indian leaving the Indian Reservation on a permit from the Indian Agent.

Paragraph I of General Gregg's order is not in accordance with any instructions given him by the Department Commander. The statement "that attacks upon trams and travelers, and the stealing of stock by individual, or small parties of Indians, cannot be regarded as hostile acts, but as offenses against the common law, the same as if committed by white citizens," is, so far as the Department Commander knows, original with General Gregg, and with whatever motive—if any—it is introduced as coming from Department Head Quarters, is hurtful to the service, and disquieting to the citizens living, or having occasion to go to or from, General Gregg's District Equally is he without warrant for saying that it is in accordance with instructions from Department Head Quarters, that "the various tribes of Indians designated in General Orders, No. 3, [from his District Head Quarters,] are to be assumed as meaning peace, except when acting in concert as tribes and confederate tribes in obstructing the roads, and in attacks upon the settlements."

The explicit orders heretofore given General Gregg and his predecessors, to carry on the most active operations against the *hostile* Indians in Arizona, have been, and are, in full force

By command of B'vt Maj.-Gen. McDowell
JOHN P. SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal, July 1st, 1867

Brevet Brigadier-General J I Gregg, Colonel 8th U. S Cavalry, Commanding District of Prescott, Camp Whipple, A T

General—I am instructed by the Department Commander, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, in reply to mine of the 18th of May, and enclosing a copy of your General Orders of June 11th, and, on this subject, in addition to what is contained in Department Special Orders, No. 113, (herewith) to say to you as follows:

You say that whilst you regret your views are not approved by the Department Commander, another month's experience has served but to confirm you in them, and you proceed to refer to an act with which you had no experience at all—the affair at Skull Valley—which occurred before you went to Arizona, and concerning which there is another account than the one you give.

You say "so far as the Mohaves are concerned, it seems to you that the Department Commander has misconstrued your orders." It is not seen wherein he has done so, if he has. You name the Mohaves as of those Indians to be considered as hostile, if not found on an Indian reservation, (except when with the troops.) And whatever *may have been* your understanding as to their being on a reservation whilst "in the valley they occupy," you were informed by my letter of May 18th, containing an extract from the report of the Commissioners on Indian Affairs, that *they were not.* That there was but one Indian reservation on the Colorado river, and that this reservation was understood to be below Bill Williams' Fork. The knowledge of this fact is a part of your month's information, and yet you say, "that this month's experience confirms you in your views!"

The terms of your order implied doubt in your own mind as to whether some of the Indians on whom you declared war were friendly or hostile; some of them, as you were informed in the instructions from Department Head Quarters, to which you refer, "had been for a long time living quietly on the bottom lands along the Colorado River, in the vicinity of Camp Mohave, raising food for themselves, and for sale; procuring wood for the steamers plying on the river transporting the supplies for the Government, and the miners and other settlers in the Territory."

You have declared war on these and others, (except when acting in conjunction with the troops) unless they confined themselves to the Indian Reservation, which you were told, it is believed, was, for want of funds, not at the time in a condition to maintain them.

You were, therefore, directed to reconsider and modify your orders, and not war "on Indians not in hostility with the settlers;" and further, that instead of opposing, as you had done, the acts of another branch of the Government to whom the law had intrusted the care of the friendly Indians, you were directed "to aid the Indian Department, as far as possible, in cooperating with its agents" But you were nowhere told to declare any tribe or tribes of Indians as being either at peace or at war, only that you were not to make war on those who were friendly. You were nowhere instructed as to what acts *should* be considered hostile; but only that leaving the reservation to hunt, on a permit from the Indian Agent, and cutting wood for the steamboats, and cultivating land on the Colorado River bottom, *should not be*

What you say about the forethought of Indians in planning depredations on the property of the settlers is all true, and has not been questioned You were simply informed that, whilst it was much to be regretted that Indians should steal, the Department Commander was not disposed," because some of them did, "to authorize an indiscriminate warfare on whole tribes, on a suspicion merely that some of their members, or some of another tribe, perhaps, have committed theft"

You refer at some length to the difference between "even the white citizens of Arizona and the Indians," that "the one cultivates the soil, makes improvements, subsists upon its products, and has a surplus to contribute to the general wealth, builds school houses, churches, and introduces civilization and refinement, the other ranges over miles of territory, &c, &c, &c."

This is as true as it is trite You cannot suppose you are giving any information to any one who may have to read your letter, and your discussion seems out of place in a military dispatch You duty as a soldier is simply to put down those who are *hostile*, and not make war on those who are *not*, be they good or bad

You say you are unable to reconcile the instructions of the 18th of May with the following orders from these Head Quarters Paragraphs 8 and 9, Special Orders, No 40 and 54, November 1st and December 14th, 1866

Paragraph 8 directs you to keep the two companies at Camp Lincoln, on the Verde, actively employed in offensive operations against "the hostile Indians in Arizona"

Paragraph 9 directs you to keep the two companies of the 8th Cavalry in constant active service, where most needed, and where they can be most likely to meet "*hostile* Indians"

General Orders No 40 and 54, of 1866, commends the conduct of Captain Sanford, for his successful expeditions against "the hostile Apaches"

All these orders refer to operations undertaken, or to be undertaken, against "hostile Indians in Arizona"

The instructions which you say you are unable to reconcile with the order, simply forbid you to make war on Indians not hostile, and direct you to recognize the acts of the Indian Department in the matter of those who are friendly.

JOHN P SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General

Now, Sir, I said, in my communication of last week, that, at the time of the passage of the resolutions therein referred to, there were those who did not believe the evidence adduced sufficient to warrant the action then had. It is well known that it was publicly charged upon the streets, and positively asserted, in private conferences, that Order No 12, was issued by General Gregg in pursuance of positive instructions from Department Head Quarters, and it is equally well known that the charge was sanctioned and reiterated (if it did not originate with them) by men in high official position in this Territory, who, thereby created that public sentiment which did much to procure the passage of those resolutions

Now, if it be found, upon a fair and impartial examination of the record, that not only the charges referred to in my last, but also the charge herein referred to, are not supported by the record, then, the main foundation upon which rests the resolutions censuring General McDowell, falls, and we are led to inquire what induced those to whom we had a right to look to for correct information thus to lead us astray.

I submit the record to your readers without comment. JUSTICE.

FALSE PROPHETS.—It used to be a common and favorite saying, of republican editors, during the war, that the last Democrat was born, but the following announcement, which we find in the Oroville *Record* of a recent date, disproves the assertion:

"At Byrne's Ranch, Shasta road, November 23d, to the wife of Supervisor Byrne, a Democrat."

"YANK" SIMMONS, who formerly owned feet in the Vulture lode, at Wickenburg, and who, in company with "Fatty" Smith, ran, for a brief period, the Montezuma Restaurant, in this place, is, at present, boss of a coffee plantation in Central America.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to December 31st.

A Montgomery, (Ala.) despatch of December 23d, states that some officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, who were trying to swindle the negroes, were tarred and banished.

The State Treasurer of Georgia has refused to pay the expenses incurred in running the woolly Convention at Atlanta. The buck niggers and their white (?) allies demanded $40,000.

Hon. C. A. Humphrey, representative in Congress from the Eighth Ohio District, was brutally murdered recently, by his own son, in a fit of insanity.

A Memphis despatch of Dec. 26, says: Several riots occurred here yesterday. One policeman and several negroes were killed.

There is some talk of Judge Stephen J. Field as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency

The election of Eugene Casserly as U. S. Senator from California, gives great satisfaction in the East, to Democrats and Conservative Republicans.

A Washington dispatch of Dec 28, says: Gen Grant has issued orders to day by direction of the President, removing Gen Ord, who is directed to turn over his command to Gen Gillem, and proceed to San Francisco to take command of the District of California. Gen McDowell is ordered to assume Gen. Ord's command as soon as relieved.

Gen Pope is relieved and ordered to report at Headquarters of the Army. Gen. Meade is appointed Pope's successor.

Gen Swayne of the Freedman's Bureau, is ordered to rejoin his regiment

A despatch dated New York, Dec 31, says Judge Clark, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that gold and silver are not the lawful money of the country, but merchantable commodities, notes make payable in gold must be paid in gold, or in currency at same valuation.

The American Print Works, at Fall River, Massachusetts, were burned on the morning of December 15

Some English religionists have presented Napoleon with a Bible

The Paraguayans and Brazilians are still fighting In a recent fight, the former were victorious. The latter lost about 4,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 16, a resolution was offered declaring that Congress would persist in and carry out its reconstruction policy at all hazards, and make persons of every color equal before the law It passed by a strict party vote yeas, 111, nays, 32

A *Herald* dispatch says great distress exists among the people of the South The negroes were saucy and overbearing, and fears were entertained of a general outbreak

By order of Gen Canby, Grand Mogul, of South Carolina, the Convention was to have met at Charleston on the 14th inst

A State Convention of the Union Leagues, met at New Orleans, Dec 20th, and nominated Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency

The *Tribune*, in an editorial on the removal of Gen. Ord, says Gen Grant, in the process of reconstruction, is a mere clerk, and has no power, no responsibility, and is nothing more than a checked pawn on the political chessboard, while the President controls the game It says if Grant has any power now is the time for him to show it

The *World* approves of the removal, and thinks that the President's strange message endorsing Gen Hancock was an indirect mode of explaining the reason for the President's action, by announcing the principles adopted by Gen Hancock which must govern other Military Districts.

THE VULTURE MINE.—Four of Hendy's concentrators were sent out last week from the Union Foundry, for the Vulture mine, in Arizona, where four others have been for some time at work We are informed that a large sample lot of concentrated sulphurets from this mine have been recently worked in this city which yielded at the rate of $812 to the ton It was in consequence of this extraordinary yield that the company determined to double the number of concentrators at their mill We understand that this mine is rapidly developing into one of the most valuable mining properties on the coast.

We clip the above from the San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press*, of December 14, 1867, and can truthfully say to the able and industrious editors, that they have been rightfully informed in relation to the "Vulture Its superior, for size and richness, has not, so far, been found in any country

COMMODORE JAMES T WATKINS died, on the 12th of November, on the steamer *Costa Rica*, out of Nagasaki, Japan.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.—The *Alta*, of Jan. 1st, 1868, says: The telegraph gives the price of Gold at 133¾. The rate for Sterling is 110¼@110¾. Legal Tender, 74½@75.

TOM BIDWELL, who, it will be remembered by our old citizens, was a member of the First Legislature, is employed on the Indian Reservation, at La Paz.

CHANGED HANDS.—We understand, says the San Bernardino *Guardian*, that Tomlinson & Co. have sold out their Los Angeles and San Bernardino stage line to W. N. Ballard, Esq. The transfer was made on the first of the month.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1868.

LOCAL NEWS.

Jas. D. Monihon and J. W. Fine are now associated together in the Livery and Sale Stable business at the old stand on Goodwin street, opposite the plaza, Prescott. Their stable has been comfortably fitted up for the cold weather, and animals intrusted to their care will receive proper attention and plenty to eat. As will be seen by their advertisement, Mr. Monihon offers to cure diseased or wounded animals, and from our knowledge of past cures effected by him, we are confident of his ability to, in a short time, make a sick and dejected animal as good as new. They have a large stock of hay on hand, which they offer to retail for three cents a pound.

Snow.—Since our last, we have had, for this latitude, quite a heavy fall of snow, between six and eight inches in Prescott, and about one foot and a half or two feet on the mountain range south of town. The weather is rather cold, in consequence, but our citizens do not appear to mind it much, in fact, we believe they rather like it, from the manner in which they walk, run jump and drive through it. During the past few days we have seen several young bloods seated in sleighs, behind fancy teams, pass our office windows at a high rate of speed. They were wrapped up in robes, furs, etc., and from the smiles of gratification on their beautiful countenances, it was quite evident that they enjoyed the tinkling of the bells and the other accompaniments of an old fashioned high ride handsomely. Captain Baker and wife, Mr. Banghart and wife, Herbert Bowers, Mitchell and Henderson, and a host of others, were out in their glory gliding over the snowy bosom of Mother Earth.

Henry Clifton, who has abandoned mining, and turned his attention to farming and fruit-raising, called upon us the other day, and informed us that, at his place below the Point of Rocks, about four miles north of Prescott, he has planted a great many fruit trees and grape vines, which, he expects, will do well and bear excellent fruit. Among the varieties of fruit trees planted by him are apples, pears, peaches etc. In a few years at most, Central Arizona will produce more fruit than her citizens will be able to consume and from the way in which the vine flourishes in the foot-hills, we confidently believe, we will be able to sip excellent wine of home production and manufacture. Let others follow the example of Mr. Clifton plant orchards and vineyards and in a short time they will be blessed with all the luxuries of the table, and need not sigh for the delicacies of California and the Atlantic States. Corn and wheat and vegetables, of almost every description, are now produced in this county, and if our people do but their duty, prosperity, happiness and comfort will soon attend them. Now is the time for our pioneers to lay the foundation for future enjoyment.

Robert W. Groom is prospecting a quartz mine near Warner's Ranch, San Diego county, California. He expects to be in Prescott about the 1st of April.

Loss of Baggage.—Recently, in crossing Salt River, which was at the time very high, a part of the baggage belonging to General McDowell's party, was lost in that stream.

Good Medicine.—We would advise those of our readers who are not already aware of the important fact, that Dr. Otto has, at considerable cost, fitted up a splendid bath-house in Montezuma Hall, Montezuma street, Prescott, where warm and cold baths can at all times be had. We know of no better medicine than a good bath, and we would advise our citizens to treat themselves to one occasionally. It costs but little, and makes an enervated individual feel strong and vigorous. Try it. In addition to his bathing concern, Otto, has a beautiful barber's chair, sharp razors, clean towels, sweet-scented perfumes, and all the other et ceteras pertaining to the tonsorial profession, and is always ready to operate on the faces and heads of the sovereigns. He can produce "an entire change of programme" upon the "stage" of an uncouth *hombre* in short order.

Building.—Quarters for the soldiers are now being erected at Camp Whipple. Government teams are busily engaged every day, in hauling timber from the woods around town, for that purpose.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.—This mill, which, for want of logs, has been lying idle for some time past is now, we are informed running again. J. C. Dunn, who has a contract for hauling logs to the mill, is now snaking them in over the snow rapidly. From present indications, Messrs Noyes & Curtis will have all they can do to furnish all the lumber that will be required for building purposes the coming spring.

In Town.—Fred Henry and Tom Hodges are in town. Fred has been very sick. Since coming here he has had several shakes of the ague. Mr. Hodges will return to Wickenburg soon. Mr. Henry is a member of the Swilling Canal and Irrigating Company at Salt River. When he left the river about two weeks ago everything looked well, and the settlers were preparing to plant several acres of land with corn, etc. He says there is an immense amount of good land in that region.

Military Matters.—Don't fail to read the communication from "Justice," in to-day's paper, on the afore mentioned topic. It places General McDowell right before the people of Arizona.

Floods and Mails.—From the accounts published in the California papers, nearly every section of that State has suffered greatly by the recent floods, which were greater than those of any previous year. We need not expect anything like regular communication with that State until the damage to the roads and bridges is repaired. No California mail came to Hardyville up to the time the carrier left that place Sunday evening last. The Southern mail has also failed to come through, and, we suppose that Salt River and the Gila are on a bender.

Improvements.—Raible & Sheerer have fitted up, in a neat manner, the house of Daniel Hatz, on Montezuma street, nearly opposite the Miner office, for a saloon and brewery. They have excavated a large cellar, wherein to keep the good lager beer cool and nice in summer time. They will move into this house in a few days, and will, no doubt, give a "house-warming."

Sheriff Moore has built a stable on his lot on Cortez street.

We hear of several parties who talk of building, as soon as the cold weather ends. Now that it is a settled fact that the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., from Kansas City, Missouri, to San Francisco, California, will run close to, if not right to the town of Prescott, and that our mines are proving themselves rich, our people seem to be seized with new energy, and are "going in on their muscle" in a more vigorous manner than ever before. Our prospects appear bright, indeed.

Arrivals from Wickenburg.—Messrs. Farrish, Grant, Rountree, and Behan arrived in Prescott, on Thursday evening, from Wickenburg, where they had been on business. They report times good at that place. The Vulture mill was running, and the Company were taking out considerably over a thousand dollars a day. Mr. Phelps was expected at Wickenburg soon, in company with Mr. Frink. Messrs Wickenburg and Smith intended to start up their mill in a few days after the party left. Mr Farrish, since his return here, speaks very highly of the Vulture lode. He says there is *more quartz outside of and in the mine* than he has ever before seen in or at any gold mine on the coast.

Camp Whipple Hospital.—There are but about seven patients now in this Hospital, and none of them are very bad off. We venture the assertion that a healthier region of country than this is nowhere to be found.

Dull Times for Officials.—Sheriff Moore and Recorder Bourke are just now experiencing dull times. Very little recording or other business is being transacted in the Recorder's office, and our Sheriff says he scarcely corrals enough money to pay for horse feed. Treasurer Cory, however manages to keep up "circulation" some way or other, and is always as busy as a bee.

Social Party.—It was our good fortune to be present, on last Thursday evening, at a social party given by Chief Justice Turner and wife, at their residence in this town, to quite a number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr and Mrs Turner vied with each other in trying to please and make happy the goodly number of friends assembled under their hospitable roof. Wit flowed freely, and conviviality reigned supreme. After due deliberation, we have arrived at the conclusion that the refreshments furnished the guests on that occasion—and of which we partook largely—were superior both in quantity, quality, and style of cooking, to anything heretofore devoured by us in Arizona. Mr and Mrs Turner have the earnest wishes of the Miner office for a long, happy, and prosperous life, with many such evenings as that of Thursday last interspersed through it.

The miners of Walker's District are taking out lots of gold. Jackson McCrackin is working a lodge that pays from $40 to $60 to the ton, free gold. Alfred Shupp and Jake Lunn are running the Johnson water arastras. Other parties are also running arastras, and doing well. Last week, Shupp showed us about $600 of as pretty gold dust as we have ever seen, which he took out of rock crushed by him in arastras.

Hassayampa District.—Joe Young stepped into our office yesterday evening, and exhibited the proceeds of 100 pounds of "Chance" ore. Said proceeds nearly filled two yeast powder cans. The bullion looked well, and Joe thinks it is worth $5 an ounce.

Work on the "Chase" is progressing. We saw one day this week, a piece of rock from this lode which, by the beard of the Prophet, was more than half gold.

We have no news from Big Bug. There are about twenty men engaged in placer mining there.

The National Republican Committee have called the Presidential convention to meet at Chicago, May 20th.

FIGHT WITH THE WALLAPAIS.

THE TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

We are indebted to Charles Spencer, mail rider between Prescott and Hardyville, for the particulars of a recent successful fight of Capt. Young and thirteen enlisted men of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry, and two guides, with a band of about seventy-five Wallapais, under command of the chiefs Scheerum, Wausa Yuma, and Wallapai Charley, who were encamped at a place called Scheerum's Canon. The facts are as follows:

On the night of the 14th inst., the soldiers surrounded the rancheria, and, at day-break, Capt Young gave the signal, when the fight commenced. The Indians were armed with Henry, Spencer, and Sharp's rifles, and fought with great bravery, but the steady fire and deadly aim of the troops and guides thinned their ranks fast. The command fought the Indians nearly two hours and a half, when, having shot away nearly all their ammunition, they retreated to Beale Springs. Captain Young and O'Leary killed several Indians. Sheerum was wounded by O'Leary, and dropped his Henry, but picked it up again. Twenty-five Indians were seen to fall dead or badly wounded.

Shortly after this, Lieut. Stevenson, with a small party of soldiers, who were scouting in the vicinity, saw a smoke rising and started for it, and, on nearing it, were fired into by the Indians, who were lying in ambush. The Lieutenant, who was ahead, was shot through the body and groin, and fears are entertained that he will not live. It seems that the Indians saw this small party of troops, and, in order to help get even for the rough treatment received at the hands of Capt. Young's command, raised a smoke and decoyed them on to what they thought would be certain death; but they missed their mark, as, save the wounding of the Lieutenant and one of the men, the little command managed to get out of the trap, without being killed or captured. The Indians were all dressed in new soldier blouses.

A few more such raids upon the Wallapais as that made by Capt. Young will be apt to put an end to their depredations. They should be hunted down until they learn to abandon their murderous course, or until they are butchered into food for coyotes.

Glorious News from the Sterling.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we announce to our readers, to-day, the fact that Mr. J. C. Reed has succeded in getting *over one hundred dollars to the ton out of unassorted rock from the Sterling lode*, which is situate a few miles south of Prescott. This is good news for our people, who will be glad to learn that the energy and perseverance of Mr. R. have at last been rewarded, and those who have doubted his ability to work the ore and save the gold, now "take it all back," swear they never said it, and look upon him as the Saviour of Arizona. Notwithstanding the many serious obstacles he has had to contend against, success has at last crowned his efforts, and, to use his own words, yesterday (Friday) "was the happiest day of his life." We now reiterate what we have often before said, that the successful working of our rich sulphuret ores would soon place Arizona in the front rank of mining States and Territories, and, from present out-croppings, the time is close at hand when she will spring into her rightful position among her sisters. Hurrah for Reed and the Sterling!

American Sentiments.—At a banqut given in the new Brooklyn Hotel, Bush street, San Francisco, by the proprietor, Mr. John Kelley, Jr., to a large number of prominent citizens of San Francisco, including several members of the Press, on the evening of December 30, 1867, Colonel Weller, in response to a toast, closed his remarks with "an ardent wish for the complete restoration of the Union, the burying of past wrongs and bitter feelings, and the prosperity of the American people as a united and inseparable people, with one Flag, one Government and one common Country," which called for and received the hearty applause of all present.

Drowned.—Alexander M. Gwin, a brother of Ex-Senator Wm M Gwin, of California, was drowned in the Mississippi river a short time ago.

A gang of persons engaged ever since 1865, in counterfeiting seven-thirty United States bonds has been ferreted out and broken up by the detective police. They had their headquarters at Paulsboro, N. J., and had included numbers of wealthy and reputed respectable citizens. They are believed to have realized millions of dollars by the infamous business.

Mr James Stark, an old and celebrated actor, well known to old Californians, arrived in Salt Lake City, from the East, on the evening of December 25. The Deseret *News* hopes the denizens of that city will have an opportunity of judging of his histrionic ability on the boards of the Salt Lake Theatre.

Sheriff Shot.—We learn from the Reese River *Reveille*, of a recent date, that, T. G. Smith, Sheriff of Ormsby county, Nev. was shot and severely if not mortally wounded, by a man named Thomas Riley, whom he was attempting to arrest. Riley escaped and had not been captured at last accounts. Gov Blasdel, on behalf of the State, has offered a reward of $1,000 for his arrest, to which the County Commissioners of Ormsby county have added $500, making $1,500 for Riley's apprehension.

Quick.—The Chicago *Tribune* of a recent date says:

Passengers arrived at Omaha yesterday from Salt Lake in four days and eleven hours. They came by the way of Cheyenne. The time heretofore has been from seven to nine days. We are now getting the Sacramento (California) *Union* in eleven days from the hour of publication.

Endorsement of Samuel Adams for Congress.—Capt. Hargrave handed us the following document yesterday morning. He received it from Adams by the Mohave mail, with the request that it be published in the Miner, at Mr. Adams' expense, and as we "don't care a cent for expense," we reproduce the document in full, for the edification of our readers, some of whom, we know, relish a good thing, occasionally. Here it is:

"At a meeting held by the citizens of Mohave City, on January 18, 1868, at the Store of Messers. Todd & Davis, Mr. Forrest was chosen President, John R. McMurray, Vice President, and L. C. Welbourne, Secretary of the meeting.

When the President introduced Mr. Samuel Adams, who addressed the meeting on the prospects of the Territory.

Mr. John R. McMurray then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we, the residents of Mohave county, Territory of Arizona, hereby endorse Mr. Samuel Adams as the Delegate to Congress in the coming election.

The meeting then adjourned.

L. C. Welbourne, Secretary.
Wm. Forrest President.
J. R. McMurray Vice President.

Mr. Adams will soon be in Prescott, to talk to our citizens upon his proposition to represent them in Congress.

Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

In his annual report, of November 18, 1867, the Secretary of the Interior says of this road:

At the date of my last annual report, the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, had constructed its road to Fort Riley, 135 miles west from the initial point on the line dividing the States of Kansas and Missouri. Since that date this company has constructed 150 miles of its road, which you have accepted. The Goverment Commissioners are now examining an additional section of 20 miles, completing the road for 305 miles from said initial point. The company report the road as provided with round-houses, repair-shops, turn-tables, water-tanks, sidings, etc., sufficient to meet the immediate wants of business, and that the necessary warehouses and depot buildings have been erected at the stations for the accommodation of passengers and freight.

The equipment now in use consists in 25 locomotives, 18 passenger and 736 other cars. Contracts have been made for two locomotives, two passenger and 140 other cars. Iron has been ordered sufficient to complete the road to the 335th mile, nearly all of which has been delivered.

The aggregate earnings of the company for ten months and 15 days, from Oct. 5th 1866, are represented to have been $1,226,438.08. It is also represented that during the same period the business done for the Government amounted to $368,949.49; that the 50 per cent. retained therefrom is in excess of the interest paid by Government on the bonds issued to the company during 10 months and 15 days, $6,189.53.

A table is submitted showing the amount retained by the United States Treasurer from that due the company on the Government business, for the month of August last, is nearly eight per cent. per annum of the principal of the bonds issued to the company on account of the construction of the road. This would repay the principal at no distant period by the government business alone, should it be continued at the same extent. The payment of the bonds at maturity is therefore considered by the company to be fully assured, and the road as being built, so far as the Government is concerned, simply by the loan of its credit for a term of years, upon ample security, and without the actual expenditure of a single dollar from the public treasury. The company have organized and sent into the field, during the past year, three large surveying parties, and have already had careful instrumental examinations made, covering an agregate distance of more than 1,300 miles. Two lines have been run from Fort Wallace to Denver, and an advantageous route discovered. One has been surveyed from Fort Wallace to the Arkansas river, and thence up the Purgatory Valley, through the passes of the Raton mountains, to the easternmost range of the Rocky mountains, to Albuquerque and Fort Craig, on the Rio Grande. Another has been examined up the valley of the Huerfano river, through the Sangre de Christo Pass, *via* Fort Garland, to the Rio Grande, and thence *via* Santa Fe, to Albuquerque. Surveying parties organized into two divisions, are now making a careful survey of two general routes from the Rio Grande to the Pacific—one along the 35th parallel west from Albuquerque; the other from Fort Craig, along the 32d parallel, by what is known as the Gila route. The surveys have met the most favorable anticipations. At no point will the grades exceed the maximum allowed by law for the Pacific railroad, and such grades will be for short distances, and at only two or three points between Fort Wallace and the Rio Grande. The highest altitude attained on this line is 7,846 feet above tide-water. The company express the conviction that had the work not been delayed by unexpected difficulties with the Indians, the road would have been finished to Fort Walace by the end of the present year, and they have every reason to expect that it will reach a point 335 miles west from the Missouri river by the 31st proximo.

Hon. John Trimble, Radical M. C. from the Nashville District, says that the rebels have only two rights—the civil right to be hung, and the divine right to be damned.—*Exchange.*

We'll bet one hundred dollars that that fellow was formerly as big a secessionist as old Brownlow, and has fallen heir to a pair of his old socks.

An Exchange says: Vinegar could formerly be manufactured from whiskey at 4 to 4½ cents per gallon, but under the present mode of taxation it cannot be made under 25 cents.

Which goes to prove that the mother of sourness, the Radical party, don't work well.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned have constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the Lowest Rates.

Veterinary.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.
JAMES W. FINE.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

Baths, Baths, Baths.

WARM AND COLD BATHS,

Can now be had at the

Montezuma Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,

In Montezuma Hall, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT,

Fort Whipple, Arizona,
January 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until Wednesday, February 18th, 1868, at twelve o'clock, M., for supplying the United States Government,

At FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.,

WITH

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF CORN,

Of Two Thousand Pounds to the Ton.

AT CAMP LINCOLN, ARIZONA,

WITH

FIFTY TONS OF CORN,

Of Two Thousand Pounds to the Ton.

Bids will be received for any part of the above amount.

The Corn delivered must be of good quality, well sacked, and subject to inspection.

The parties to whom contracts may be awarded will be required, within forty-eight (48) hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded to said bidder. In case of firms making bids, each individual name must be written out.

Prices must be written as well as expressed in figures. The oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposal.

The delivery of the grain to commence immediately after the approval of the contract by the District, Department and Division Commanders.

No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the District, Department and Division Commanders.

Terms should be stated in U. S. gold coin, or the market value thereof in currency, at date of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for that purpose, if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Whipple, or Camp Lincoln, A. T.," and directed to the undersigned.

Bids from disloyal parties, or those who have heretofore failed to fulfill their contracts with the Government will not be entertained.

E. D. BAKER,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. of Sub-District of Prescott.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE now Selling their

Winter Stock,

At their Fire Proof Building, on

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Opposite the Plaza,.....Prescott, Arizona,

Consisting, in part, of

Ladies' Dress Goods, French, American, English and dark colored Prints,
Merino Dress Patterns, of various colors,
Balmoral and Plain Skirting,
Shawls, Nubias and Hoods,
Silk and Cashmere Cloaks
Children's Shoes,
Balmoral, Lasting, and light Calf Shoes,
A Fine Assortment of Dress Trimmings,
Plain and Fancy Hair Nets,
Combs, Buttons, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Staple Dry-Goods,

Domestics,
Flannels,
Linen,
Blankets,
Satinette and Cassimere Cloth.

CLOTHING.

A Large and Extensive Assortment of Gents Suits; Also, Coats, Vests and Pants, of Fine Quality and Style,

Hats, Boots, Shoes,

Summer, Flannel and Cassimere Over and Under Shirts,

A full and complete assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We would call the attention of buyers to our large and well-selected stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Tobacco, Cigars,
Ayers' Medicines,
Stationery, etc.

Hardware.

Powder, Mining Tools, Ploughs Corn Shellers, Stoves, etc., etc.

☞ **Our entire stock is for sale low, for cash, and cash only.**

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

A HEAD of a buffalo recently encountered a Pacific railway train in Kansas, and stopped the locomotive.

IN Portland, Oregon, says the *Herald*, there are eight churches and two synagogues, capable of seating at least 4,000 people.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A woman in Chicago, on visiting her husband's office and discovering long hairs in his hair brush, sued for a divorce.

THE colored people of Frankfort, Kentucky, have formed a Benevolent Society, and it is popularly known among them as the 'Nevolent 'Cicty.

RICH COUNTY.—Sonoma county (Cal.) has over one hundred thousand acres of land under cultivation. She calls for her bonds, and has the money to pay all her debts.

CHEAT the doctor by being temperate; cheat the lawyer by keeping out of debt; and cheat the demagogue of whatever party, by voting for honest men.

TOO GOOD NATURED.—"English ladies," says Erasmus, "are divinely pretty and too good-natured. They have an excellent custom among them that wherever you go the girls kiss you. They kiss you when you come, they kiss you when you go, they kiss you at intervening opportunities, and their lips are soft and delicious. England is a fine country for elderly gentlemen to travel in." Erasmus was an "elderly gentleman."

ALUM WHEY, IN DIARRHŒA.—To one pint of fresh milk, add one-fourth of an ounce of powdered alum. Heat the mixture until it boils, and strain it. In common cases of the above complaint, it is employed in doses of a wine glass full for an adult three times a day. In the country, it is sometimes difficult to call in the services of a physician, and in such cases similar remedies may very properly be employed.

A LATE New York letter says: "The last sensation (stagey) is Mr. Beecher's novel on the stage of the New York Theatre, a good selection for its *debut*, as it was once Dr. Osgood's old church. Few persons ever succeeded in getting beyond the first chapter; consequently, curiosity led crowds to see it on the stage. The Worrell sisters dance break-downs, sing songs, and seem, with the rest of the *dramatis personæ*, to have an idea that the audience are all deaf. Fort Sumter is a marvellous, small, wooden affair, with a flagstaff upon which bombshells fall, but amiably refuse to explode. The play, however, stupid as it is, will be successful, for there is a good deal of swearing in it, and to see Plymouth Church in the New York Theatre is, of itself, a sensation."

ALL the world is on the go—at the rate of one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. We have accounts of an Erie pedestrian who has done 52 miles in 12 hours, and engages to do 115 in 24 hours; of a Wisconsin walker, who did 100 miles in 24 hours, and felt none the worse for it; a man named Carlton has gone from Troy to do 100 miles in 24 hours; a Canadian named Gordon, who recently walked 100 miles without sleep or rest, will start on the 27th for a walk from Suspension Bridge to Montreal; a man named Potts, in New York, has just run at the rate of a mile in three minutes; one Coleman walked, in New York, four miles in 36 minutes 15 seconds; M. de Bodisco, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, recently walked seven miles in an hour and a half, on a wager. It looks as if people's legs were running—or walking—away with their brains.

FAREWELL SHOT.—In the last number of the Albuquerque *Press*, we find one of these shots that "settle" the man or thing at which it is fired. It must have gone crashing through the "main" skull of the editor of the *Arizonian* like lightning through a pot of mush. Here it is, and if it has not knocked him clean into "pi," we expect to hear of his striking out for New Mexico, with a "friend," a "loud-mouthed cannon," and several gallons of mescal, to keep his courage up.

"Prepare you for the contest, Upson,
For near the battle draws:"

"THE SOUTHERN ARIZONIAN.—This dirty little sheet, which we acknowledge we receive regularly, but of which we can make no earthly use, has become astonishingly proud and self-sufficient over a refutation of charges made by its imbecile editor, in regard to the relations between the sister Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. The editor says that he learned through the columns of the *Arizona Miner* that we had been constantly abusing him for months. The editor never learned any such thing from the *Miner*. The falsehood was concocted for the purpose of getting notoriety by advancing and propagating the idea that a respectable journal had bestowed upon it a few kicks and cuffs. The only article in which we mentioned the "what-do-you-call-it?" was mild and gentlemanly in its tone and language. Except in that article, (republished in the *Miner*,) we have never noticed the *Arizonian*. The whiffet who pretends to edit (?) the little abortion says we have been assailing him for some time past. What's the use of loading a 24-pounder to kill a louse? He deprecates the mechanical appearance of the *Press*, and says he can't read it. Perhaps he cannot read at all. His paper is excellent evidence that he can't spell; and his little, dirty, waspish, vindictive disposition evidences that he is a very low-bred whelp, and has no idea of the amenities of life as practiced by gentlemen. If the citizens of Tucson, however, are satisfied with this illiterate upstart, we have no right to complain. Adios, *De Langarito*."

Prescott Advertisements.

Further Reduction in Prices!

HENDERSON & CO.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

JUST OPENED,

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes,
Cutlery,
Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Playing Cards,
Stationery,
Confectionery,
Nuts, Figs,

COLT'S, HENRY'S, SPENCER and WIRE

CARTRIDGES,

Pistols, Pistol Balls and Pistol Flasks.

SPECIAL NOTICE
To Chewers and Smokers:

Extra Fine Havana Cigars,

Fine Cut and Natural Leaf Chewing Tobacco,
ALSO,
A few more packages, left, of the unrivalled

ROSE SMOKING TOBACCO.

The finest assortment of

Meerschaum Pipes,

this side of the Bay.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant stock of

DRY-GOODS,

Comprising an assortment of
Winter Dress Goods,
Laces, Edgings, Insertings, etc.,
Sheetings, Shirtings, etc., etc.,

Fine Bleached and un-Bleached Domestics	37½ cts.	℔ yard,
French Calico,	37½ "	"
American "	25 "	"

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling," is our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets, Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Cash paid for Government vouchers. ☜

D. HENDERSON & CO.
Prescott, Dec. 27, 1867.

BLANK BOOKS.

STATIONERY AND LETTER PAPER.

SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO,

At Rational Prices, at the Prescott Post Office.

PAPERS and PERIODICALS.—A great variety received weekly and sold CHEAP. Among them are all the leading San Francisco and Sacramento papers, Harper's Monthly and Illustrated Weekly, Chimney Corner, Leslie's Pictorials, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Bazar, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, National Police Gazette, Banner of Light, and a variety of German Papers. jan18.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desire to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which they are ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEO. BANGHART,
I. H. SKILLIN.
Prescott, November 23, 1867.

GRANITE STREET BUTCHER SHOP.

GUILFORD HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE BEST OF BEEF, PORK, etc., always on hand, and for sale, at prices to suit the times.

VEGETABLES

Of all kinds, constantly on hand, for sale cheap.
Prescott, Jan. 3, 1868.

Legal Advertisements.

Delinquent Tax Roll
—ON—
REAL ESTATE,

For the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, for Territorial and County Taxes, for the Year 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, on Monday, March 2d, 1868, at ten o'clock, A. M., as required by law, I will expose for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court-House, in Prescott, Yavapai county, Arizona, and continue to sell, from day to day, until the whole or sufficient of each parcel has been sold to pay the amount of Territorial and County Taxes, interest and charges, set forth in the annexed list as due, (unless the same shall be previously paid) the following described property:

Martin, J. H. 160 acres of land on Granite creek.	$37,11
Mohave & Prescott Toll road Co., that portion of the Prescott Toll road lying in Yavapai county.	225,75
McMullen, Murphy & Co., lot 23, block 13.	4,21
Ruff Thomas, 160 acres of land on Rio Verde.	6,38
Whitcomb & Co., 160 acres of land Walnut creek.	24,25
Dickson John, house west side of Granite street.	6,37
Elliott A. H., poss'y right to 160 acres of land Granite creek.	9,20
Forbes John L. lot 18, block 8.	3,59
Cullumber Samuel. 160 acres land Kirkland Valley.	9,20
Peirce S. Z., ditch on Lynx creek.	19,68
Rosenback L., lot 19, block 19.	3,59
Simmons T. H., Ranch and improvements.	11,16
E. W. Coffin, agent, Mill on Turkey creek.	702,75
Coulter & Tyson, agents, Mill on Lynx creek.	355,12
Smith & Henson, 320 acres of land Williamson Valley.	3,59
Norwood John, 160 acres land on Rio Verde.	12 87
Turner W. F. improvements on ranch.	6,37
Buckman J. J., possessory right to 160 acres of land adjoining Miller's ranch.	10,59
Boblet & Snediker, house and lot corner Gurley and Granite street.	12,00
Cummings & Mun, 160 acres land Mint Valley.	13,41
Cummins & Phy, Blacksmith shop Granite street.	13,96
Ellsworth George, 160 acres of land in Walnut Grove.	28,82
Ehle Jno. 160 acres land in Skull Valley.	11,99
Fredericks & Marsh, 160 acres of land on Rio Verde.	38,82
Baldwin J. H. lot 23 block 7 with house;	68,25
Dare, John T. town lots, horses and wagon.	14,71

ROBERT F. PIATT,
District Attorney.

Delinquent Personal Property Tax, of Yavapai County, for 1867.

PRESCOTT, January 11, 1868.

It appearing to me by the delinquent tax roll for the year 1867, filed in my office, that the persons named in the annexed list are indebted to the County of Yavapai in the amounts set opposite their names. for Territorial and County taxes, interest and charges, on personal property, for the year 1867, therefore, notice is hereby given that, if said sums are not paid on or before the first Monday in March, 1868, I will (as required by law) institute suits for the recovery of the same with cost.

Davis, Irwin	$2,390.37
Elliott, Wm	9,28
Harding, Fred	12,00
Rogers, Lewis	34,91
Sanders, Peter	12,66
Wolf & Folks	74,37
Crow, C. I.	33,75
Peralts,	8,47
Silvers, E.	4,86
Dudley, J. G.	14.81
St James & Co.	170,50
Ralston & Brown,	45,75
Dickson John,	12,00
Browne & Silverthorn,	170,50
W. W. Jones,	84,12

ROBERT F. PIATT,
District Attorney.

Proposals for Fencing Court-House.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the County Recorder of Yavapai County, until Monday, February 10th, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the erection of one hundred and fifty feet of slab fence round the Court-House. Said fence to be built of double thickness of slabs, spotted, barked and set close. The posts to be eight feet apart, ten feet high, and two feet in the ground; to be of hewed or sawed lumber, and eight inches square; the rails to be four by six inches; each slab to be spiked on with four forty-penny nails; a complete gate, with lock, etc., to be built in said fence, of the same material, at such place as may be agreed upon. Also, a small out-house, four by six, with vault five feet deep, to be built in the jail-yard.

Payment will be made in the jail bonds of the county.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

JOHN P. BOURKE,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
Prescott, January 9, 1868,

Notice to Settle.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO William H. Hardy, at Prescott, are requested to call on the undersigned and make immediate payment, to save costs and other inconveniences.

J. P. HARGRAVE.
Prescott, A. T., January 9, 1868.

R. MEACHAM,
AUCTIONEER,
Prescott, Arizona.

Will attend, personally, to the sale of property of every description, particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities.

Miscellaneous.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California. Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands*, thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

Forms, and Use of Blanks.

Just Published. 2 vols. 8vo sheep. Price $15.

TO THE PROFESSION, COUNTY OFFICERS, and others, this work will prove to be the most useful and reliable Hand Book for constant reference, which has ever been published on the Pacific coast.

Every word has been examined and re-examined and compared with the statutes by first-class lawyers, until the book is as perfect as it is possible to make it. A series of Blanks have been published in connection with the book, which those purchasing the book can use or not, as they wish. Much time, labor, and money have been expended to make the book and the blanks such as would enable those who used them to rely upon them, and thereby grow in favor and establish a reputation.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, etc.,

☞ At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, La Paz, Arizona.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street,.....Prescott, Arizona.

(South of the Store of James Grant.)

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

RAIBLE & SCHEERER, Proprietors.
Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Wickenburg.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMing the people of Central Arizona, that he now has, at his

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

The largest and best stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory.

ALSO,

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, ranchmen, and others. All of which I will sell cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona.

A. BARNETT.
Wickenburg, Nov. 20, 1867.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

To Solicit Orders for a New

Illustrated Bible Dictionary.

(Complete in One Volume.)

THIS DICTIONARY EMBODIES THE result of the most recent study, research, and investigation of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land

In circulating this work, agents will find a *pleasant and profitable employment* The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.

But on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the agent, making his labors agreeable, useful and lucrative

Ladies, retired clergymen, school teachers, farmers, students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every town and county on the Pacific coast, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars apply to or address

"Subscription Department,"
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
General Agents for the Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Now Equal to Any Journal Published on the Pacific Coast.

It stemmed the torrent of bigotry, intolerance and persecution, fearlessly bearing up the OLD DEMOCRATIC ENSIGN through the dark period of our country's misery, until victory was achieved and the principles it battled for were triumphant. To do this incurred a very heavy expenditure, which, however, was cheerfully borne under the confident belief that the opportune time would come when the party would reimburse us by contributing generally its patronage That time has now arrived, and we ask Democrats to do their part in sustaining this

DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

There is no better way of making accessions to our party than by the dissemination of correct information, and certainly the proper mode of doing that is by means of newspapers; and, therefore, every Democrat who is attached to the principles of his party, and entertains a sincere and earnest desire to see those principles triumph, should feel it a duty to contribute in some degree to the support of the Party Papers.

The Weekly Examiner

Will contain Fifty-Six Columns of original and well selected matter,

Not Political exclusively, for we design it not only an efficient party organ, but also a

A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.

It will contain carefully prepared Market and General Commercial Reports, giving reliable prices current of all leading articles of country produce and family supplies.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, and to clubs of five or more, (when mailed to one address) Four Dollars each. In all cases payment in advance is required.

WM. S. MOSS & CO.,
533 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

General Agents on the Pacific Coast, for all the

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Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
JAMES E. MCCAFFREY, Secretary.